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MANAGING CITY IS SHOWN TO BE MAN'S SIZE JOB

Survey Reveals Work as New Profession With High Requirements and Rewards

PEAK IN SALARIES FOUND AT $25,000

Training in Engineering and Accounting Placed at Top Among Qualifications

To learn what has been the success of the city manager system and what it offers toward improvement of urban government, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has sent inquiries to executives of all American cities where the plan has been tried, and has received detailed replies from more than half of them. These have been analyzed and interpreted by a staff writer in a series of articles of which the following is the sixth.*

By TULLY A. NETTLETON

Perhaps a time will come when instead of saying, "Now, Willie, be a good boy and some day you may be President," fond parents in the United States will appeal to their young sons—and maybe daughters, too—with the somewhat more likely prospect, "Some day you may be City Manager."

At any rate, a distinct and growing profession has arisen in the nonpolitical management of the business affairs of American municipalities. Moreover there is a demand for men of special training to meet its exacting requirements. An indication of what inducements exist for men to qualify in this work, and also how much a city may expect to have to offer to get a capable manager, may be given from salary figures gathered in The Christian Science Monitor's survey.

These returns show that salaries range from $1800 for full time managers in two towns of less than 5000 people to $25,000 a year in two cities which count their inhabitants in hundreds of thousands. They show, besides, that the curve from the one to the other is not an evenly rising one.

Small Places Average $3000

Towns under 5000 population, according to the reports received, pay their managers an average salary slightly above $3000 a year. Six of these pay from $4800 to $6000. Going from this group into places of from 5000 to 15,000 population, as some managers have done, the average salary curve rises rapidly to a little above $4000. The variations in this class are wide, three towns obtaining men for $2400 or $2500, while four pay $7500.

From places of 12,000 or 15,000 population to those of approximately 25,000 there appears to be a "bench" where salaries stay at an average of between $4800 and $5000. But cities growing between 30,000 and 50,000 quickly "bid up" the services of a business executive to around $8000, which continues to be the average until cities of nearly 100,000 are reached.

The fact that more $10,000 salaries are reported in cities under 60,000 than in other cities up to twice their number speaks for the ambitious attitude of these communities. High salaries in the small or medium size cities frequently are explained by the fact that these have municipal public utilities, usually water and sometimes electricity and gas, for which the manager must take responsibility in addition to the ordinary duties of city administration. In cities of 80,000 to 200,000 people, the salaries vary from $7200 to $15,000.

To say whether or not cities which pay above the average salary get relatively better administration would

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1928

General

Women Plan to Get Out the Vote.... 1
Managing City Man's Size Job..... 1
Shriners on Way to Miami..... 1
Film Industry Faces New Action..... 1
British Labor Members Oppose Whisky-Selling 1
Italy Joins Other States in Dye Cartel 2
World Court Decision Favors Poland 3
Relief Pours in to Earthquake Victims 3
Flood and Farm Bills Face Veto..... 3
Tributes Paid to C. S. Sargent..... 3
Filibuster on Boulder Dam Started... 4
Canada Seeks Liquor Control..... 4
English Church Struggle Anticipated 4
"Tech's" Open House Draws Throngs 5
Boy Proves Newspaper Real Business 5
Dominion Shows Steady Growth..... 5
Student Christians Invited to Mysore 5
Guidance Asked by Parents..... 5
Electric Men See Wide Field Ahead.. 7
Expansion Plan Making Progress.... 7
Paintings Depict a "Friendly North" 7
England Expands Electric System.... 7
New Air Mail Line to South..... 7
Monroe Shrine Dedicated 7
Spying on Sun Means Exile..... 8
Ford Company to Sell Cars on Time 8
Antivivisection Movement Spreads.... 8

Financial

Oils Lead Stocks in Rise..... 16
New York and Boston Stocks..... 16
New York Curb Market..... 16
Week's Review of Trade and Finance 17
New York Bond Market..... 17
Bid Advance in Wheat Prices..... 17

Sports

Layton Gains on Hoppe 14
Records Fall in Relay Games..... 14
Major League Baseball 14

Features

House and Garden 6
In the Wake of the News..... 8
Antiques for the Home Maker..... 15
Paris Fair Pages 9, 10, 11
Music News of the World..... 12
The Home Forum 13
The Burden Light
Daily Features 21
The Sundial 21
Children's Corner 21
Editorials 22
Letters to the Monitor 22
Random Ramblings 22
Notes From Paris 22
Foruming Through Florida 22

He Has Many Friends in Islam

Florida East Coast Railway

The Throne Awaits the Imperial Potentate in the Garden of Allah, Where the Faithful Will Salaam at the End of Their Journey Over the Burning Sands to This Mecca of All Shrinedom, and Where They Will Do Business and Disport Themselves Under the Glamorous Sub-Tropical Sun and Sky.

Labor Opposed to Whisky Selling

Two Other British Members Leave Parliamentary Club

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Two other Labor members, the Rev. James Barr, representing Motherwell and Dr. Alfred Salter, member for Bermondsey, have followed the example of Rosslyn Mitchell in resigning from the Parliamentary Labor Club near the Houses of Parliament as a protest against this institution selling whisky.

The incident, though small in itself, directs attention to the growing strength of the temperance movement in the Labor Party. This was also shown by the new local option bill about to be introduced in the House of Commons by members of this body headed by Charles G. Ammon, ex-Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty.

The bill proposes to enable the larger towns to decide periodically whether:

1. Saloons shall continue.
2. State control shall be introduced upon the Carlisle model.
3. Total prohibition enforced with compensation for the establishments abolished.

Resolutions will also be proposed at the next annual party conference for the adoption of local option as a general election plank.

'Retired' Trailers Form Unique Camp

Trailers? Sure, Street Car Variety, Used by Boy Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—"All 'board for Camp Comal. Ding, ding!"

Camp Comal is, indeed, the focal point for many joyous lads in this vicinity. It is the newest Boy Scout camp, and just about the strangest camp one ever imagined.

Thirty "retired" street car trailers, which transported thousands of soldiers in training here during the World War, have been converted into peace-time use as barracks for the boys. The trailer "cottages" were hauled out to the banks of the Guadalupe River, near historic New Braunfels.

The cottages are electrically lighted and the grounds are large. The site is at the head of a six-mile lake. "Swimmin' holes" are numerous. The grounds are fringed with stately pecan trees.

Farmer Digs Up Cache of 300 Indian Spearheads

NORTH HADLEY, Mass. (AP)—Theodore Russell, a North Hadley farmer, has come into possession of the largest collection of Indian spearheads ever discovered in the Connecticut Valley.

While plowing on his farm he uncovered a heap of charcoal and a single spearhead. Digging near by revealed 300 additional spearheads buried two feet under the ground.

SUIT FOR "CARPET BAG" BONDS IS DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The State of Connecticut has abandoned the movement to sue North Carolina for the recovery of "carpet bag" bonds, to the amount of $200,000, issued just after the Civil War, during the so-called "reconstruction era."

Some years ago South Dakota sued for the recovery of these bonds and lost.

TO HONOR FLIERS IN STONE

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—A stone statue representing "Conquest of the Air," the work of Georges Michel, French sculptor, and the gift of Robert Jackson of this city to the French nation in commemoration of the departure of Nungesser and Coli and the arrival of Lindbergh will be unveiled May 8 at Le Bourget, near Paris, it is announced here.

SHRINE SANDS HOT, BREEZE IS COOL IN MIAMI

Great Host of Red Fezzes on Way to Imperial Council in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—For the first time in its 54 years the Ancient, Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, will see its Imperial Council meet this year in a tropical setting appropriate to the rituals and costumes which it has adopted.

Miami has set the stage for the meeting amid the luxuriant palms and vivid foliage of a latitude the same as that of Cairo, and the official oasis is built in a landscape which would seem familiar to the builders of the pyramids.

The Garden of Allah, which is to be the Mecca this year for more than 100,000 members of the order and their retainers, rears its minarets and domes in the city's beautiful bay front park and arrangements have been made to have every attendant garbed in the costumes of ancient Egypt.

Great Spectacle Assured

The night illumination will cast a glamour over the Garden of Allah, for every palm will gleam with incandescent lights in the Shrine colors. A huge projector for simulating the flickering lights that appear in northern skies during certain periods of the year will be an important part of the illumination. The artificial aurora borealis will be evolved from a mammoth high intensity searchlight whose light beam totals 1,400,000,000 candlepower.

Records already have been broken in registration for this convention. Already 64 of the foremost temples have arranged to visit Miami in uniform. Arrangements have been made for the parking of more than 40 special trains. Five great steamships will moor at the city docks and 30 hotels have been taken over entire by as many temples.

Five grand stands, each with a capacity of 4000, have been erected along Biscayne Boulevard. These face the Imperial Potentate's divan, and a program has been arranged which will offer spectacle after spectacle from 6 a. m. until 10 p. m each of the three days of the convention. All Florida is assisting Miami in the effort to make this the greatest of all Shrine conventions.

Cuba will have two floats in the pageant to show the aid given the Island Republic during the events which led up to the Spanish-American War.

Every city in the State will be decorated with Shrine colors to greet the pilgrims en route to Miami, and at Vero Beach, northern limit of the jurisdiction of Mahi, the Miami Shrine Temple, a toll gate and control station has been erected where

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

The Narrows

Crossroads of the Modern World

Ships from a thousand ports, bearing visitors from Zanzibar or London, from Rome or Nagasaki, form a picturesque maritime parade, gliding unceasingly through this channel connecting the upper and lower bays of New York Harbor. Read about it

Monday

on the Editorial Page

Two Women Share Scholarship Prize

Research Award Goes to Paris and Berlin Scholars

The Association to Aid Scientific Research by Women, meeting at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass., elected to divide the Ellen Richards prize between Dr. Lisa Meitner, professor of physics of the University of Berlin, and Dr. Ramart-Lucas, professor of chemistry of the University of Paris.

The names were taken from among a list of candidates, presented by 25 nominating committees, composed of women now engaged in natural scientific research in various parts of the United States and from 13 other nations, as that of "a woman who has carried on research work of distinction, involving experimental work."

Thus the Ellen Richards prize, carrying with it an award of $2000, is understood to represent perhaps the highest nomination for women engaged in this type of work. Although the prize has been offered 14 times since 1903, it has actually been awarded but six times, the Association having consistently refused to award it unless a recipient of outstanding accomplishment was presented.

Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College was elected president of the association. She will succeed Dr. Florence Rena Sabin of Johns Hopkins University.

UNITED STATES GIVES FLYING CROSS TO SIX FOREIGN AVIATORS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to the crew of the Bremen and to the French and Italian aviators who have flown to this country was voted by the Senate in a bill sent to the House. Previously the House had voted to so decorate the crew of the Bremen.

At the same time, the Senate passed a House measure authorizing the Government to make a medal commemorating the flight of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from New York to Paris.

This was the first time the Government has given the Distinguished Flying Cross to a foreigner. The cross would be awarded to Capt. Herman Koehl, Maj. James Fitzmaurice, and Freiherr von Huenefeld of the Bremen; Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Lebrix, the Frenchmen who crossed the south Atlantic and came to this country, and to Francesco di Pinedo, the Italian aviator, who followed a similar course.

Stray Dogs Prove Good Hosts at Reception Though Their Applause Is Rather Erratic

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Lost dogs were hosts at an interesting reception in Langford Street Dogs' Home here recently, and if the speeches were sometimes rendered inaudible owing to the enthusiastic and somewhat persistent applause barked out from the canine spectators in the kennels, the program was followed with great interest by a large gathering of people.

The occasion was the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the home, and the yards and kennels, the well-kept garden and the kitchen, all testified to the good work accomplished by the home since its inception.

In 1913, when the home was founded, the strays in Melbourne streets had become a serious problem and the City Council dog cart treated somewhat indiscriminately the animals it managed to collect.

The carts operated by the home's staff are now employed by practically all the suburban councils, and the home is appointed a "place of safekeeping" for the strays collected in their streets. Each dog, on being taken out of the cart, is given a numbered disk, and details of his appearance and place of capture are entered in the superintendent's register. If still unclaimed after three days, he is put up for auction, the proceeds of the sale going to the council of the suburb in which he was found straying.

If not sold, he is then bought by the Home for a penny, and after having thus become the property of the Home, an intending purchaser is required to sign a document stating that he will not use the dog for any experimental purpose.

The scope of the home's work is increasing every year, and as soon as funds permit, a cattery is to be added for the housing of strays and boarders.

Daffodils Have Their Day, Greeting Visitors in Annual Garden Festival

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—It was the annual day for "meeting the daffodils" at the New York Botanical Garden. The daffodils, festively groomed for what was to them the biggest day of the year, extended a golden welcome from hill and roadside to a group of prominent men and women who had left their homes and offices to be present on "Daffodil Day."

Many of the 150 varieties of daffodils or narcissi were "out" for the occasion. The large, showy blooms of the "Robert Sydenham" daffodil greeted the visitors as they proceeded across the open spaces of the garden. The pale "Mermaid" variety proffered a modest welcome. The bi-colored "Oliver Cromwell," the all-yellow "Henry Irving" and "Beethoven," the "White Trumpet" and the "Blackwell" joined in the gay salutation.

"Beside the lake, beneath the trees, fluttering and dancing in the breeze," like Wordsworth's daffodils, they stretched in long lines from the center bed on the hill. The heaviest masses are in the open spaces south of the Rock Garden and on the sides of a small hill. From the south gate, scattered daffodils dotted the path to the large groupings. In between the groves of pine trees, patches of these bright yellow blossoms were seen.

The daffodils did their best to aid the plans of the garden staff to attach greater national importance to flowers of their class.

Women Arrange Plans to Bring Voter to Polls

Purchase of Foreign Bonds Urged by R. C. Dawes as Aid to Lasting Peace

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—With the adoption of a plan for getting out the vote in the fall election the National League of Women Voters brought its biennial convention to a close here.

The plan of campaign as prepared by Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, of Chicago, Mrs. Henry Steffens, of Detroit, and Mrs. C. J. Otjen, of Milwaukee, calls for all leagues to encourage their members to attend the political party convention of their choice either as delegates or visitors, lays special stress on the necessity for registration in some states in a presidential year, work among new voters and use of the anniversary of the granting of suffrage to bring before the public the number of women holding office.

The cup won by California in 1920 will be offered again as a reward in the campaign, and literature will be published dealing with party platforms and league planks, and telling how to interest and educate voters. Posters, a doll exhibit entitled "The Vanishing American Voter," and motion picture slides will carry the message.

Presidential Primary Defended

Get-out-the-vote campaigns have been handicapped by the knowledge that women were urging each other to get out and choose between woeful lack of qualified candidates, declared Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson of Winnetka, who defended the presidential primary and made a plea to women to induce qualified candidates to run for office. She deplored the meddling of business in politics and government and said that women must take their philosophy of good citizenship out into the world and put it to work.

The difficulties of voting under cumbersome and out-of-date election laws were illustrated by a one-act play put on by Mrs. George M. Bronson and a group of Rhode Island women, while the ease of operation of the new Wisconsin permanent registration law written for the league and passed by the Legislature was depicted in a sketch by Wisconsin women directed by Mrs. Frederic A. Ogg and Mrs. H. H. Brockhausen.

Foreign Investments Urged

The delegates turned from citizenship and public service to dollars for an evening, raising a large part of their annual $137,000 budget by means of an improvised radio strung in the convention hall of the Palmer House and hearing Rufus C. Dawes urge the purchase of foreign bonds by American investors as a means of securing world peace.

"Nothing could be more dangerous to peace than the existence of large obligations from one government to another," said Mr. Dawes.

"Year by year the payment of war reparations is reducing the debts of one government to another government. Every purchase of foreign bonds facilitates this process. Gradually the obligations of foreign industries to private investors are being substituted for the indebtedness of one government to another. The careful purchase of foreign bonds by American investors is producing good results to them, increasing the shipment of American goods abroad, assisting in the reconstruction of Europe, and exerting a strong influence toward the restoration of good feeling throughout the world.

The co-operation which radio is offering to the League in reaching "ten million women voters" was described by Merlin H. Aylesworth, and Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner gave three monologues.

The League put itself on record in behalf of effective prohibition law enforcement. It adopted a resolution calling upon all enforcement officials, from the President of the United States down to local officers, "to use to the fullest extent the power concurred upon them for the effective enforcement of prohibition."

UNITED EFFORT PLANNED TO AID RURAL SCHOOLS

Farm Families, Boy Scouts, and Teachers Enlisted in New Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—Farm families of America will be the avenue in which the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will work to bring better schools and educational facilities to country school children.

Co-operation of rural families, Boy Scouts and teachers will be the agencies of this program, if recommendations of the rural life conference, preceding the national convention of the congress, are accepted by that body.

"The average farm family presents a firmer and more united front than any other class of family in the nation," O. H. Benson, director of rural scouting of the Boy Scouts, said in an interview. "In that family all of them—father, mother, sons and daughters—are engaged in working the farm. In the cities, it is seldom that any two members of a family have the same business and working interests. The country people are intensely interested in their own work; so interested, in fact, that in many cases they have lost sight of other things of which they are in need.

Scout Movement Expands

"Our Boy Scout movement is only a year old in the rural sections, but already it has 150,000 members. It is an entirely separate department and is operated for the country boys. In many cases the country schools serve as the meeting places for these organizations. The result is that a new interest is being aroused in these boys.

"Few movements for the bettering of social and educational conditions have ever gotten further than the cities. Invitations have been given to the rural people to 'Come on in,' but they have not been accepted. It is necessary to go out and work with them in a cause of this kind."

The hundreds of thousands of one-room rural schoolhouses present a great force for educational movements and bettering of social conditions in the country, Lewis R. Alderman, director of adult education, United States Bureau of Education, said.

More Use of School Houses

These school houses, used only a part of each year, make admirable places for teaching adults and furthering the very purposes this rural life conference has in view. It is being done in many places in the East now, he declared.

"Improvement of the educational facilities for country school children must come from the co-operation and aid of the parents. It is only in that way that the objective of the rural life survey can be accomplished.

That the rural activities of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will be conducted entirely separate from any other activity was the declaration of Mrs. A. H. Reeve of Philadelphia, president of the congress. She said co-operation and aid of the parents and the teachers in the country sections will be sought as the best means of bettering conditions.

GOOD-WILL VISIT ACROSS BORDER

Mexican Children Guests of California Students

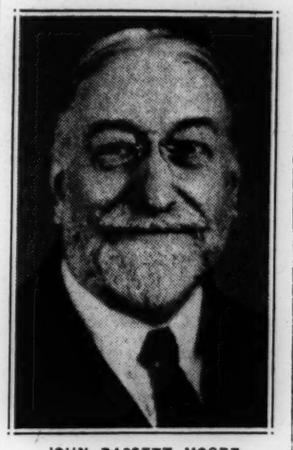
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—An adventure in international friendship was enjoyed by students here when they acted as hosts recently to a group of 30 students from the Mexican school at Tijuana, Baja, California.

The visiting group from across the border was composed of pupils picked from among the 600 children attending the Mexican school. They spent a day at the Grant School here, where they studied the lessons of their American friends, and lunched in the school cafeteria as their guests. Each Mexican student was attached to an American student, who "showed him the ropes" of American education.

Present plans call for other visits among elementary and college students on both sides of the line, as well as joint meetings of Tijuana business men with the local Chamber of Commerce.

Resigns Post at Hague



JOHN BASSETT MOORE

JOHN BASSETT MOORE QUITS WORLD COURT

To Devote Time to Treatise on International Law

GENEVA (AP)—John Bassett Moore, American judge on the Permanent Court of International Justice since 1921, has announced his resignation.

Mr. Moore in forwarding his letter of resignation to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, explained that he was withdrawing to devote his entire time to the completion of a mammoth treatise on international law. This will comprise 75 volumes.

Mr. Moore has spent 42 years in this work, which deals with the history of arbitration and conciliation since the earliest times.

The resignation opened up the entire question of the United States' relation to the Court and whether the United States would finally join it. Some circles believed that the election of an American as a successor to Mr. Moore was likely to depend largely on whether the United States resumed negotiations for membership.

Among the names mentioned as a successor were Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice Taft, Elihu Root, John W. Davis and George W. Wickersham.

The election will be made by the next Council of the League of Nations and the Assembly, both voting separately.

American nominations under the constitution of the Court must be made by the American group of the old Hague Court of Arbitration which includes Mr. Moore, Mr. Root, Judge Gray and Oscar Straus.

Mr. Moore was elected to a term of nine years when the Court was organized in September, 1921, and therefore his term would normally expire Dec. 31, 1930. His successor will serve only two years as in 1930 all eleven judges on the Court will be re-elected.

Fifth Avenue Sees New German Flag

Red, Orange and Black of Republic Greets Fliers of the Bremen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A new symbol of peace is waving on Fifth Avenue.

For the first time since before the World War, the German flag is helping decorate the many electric lamp posts along this famous parade avenue of all nations.

All the way from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street the red, black and orange flag of the German Republic, together with the green, white and orange of the Irish Free State, the Stars and Stripes, and the New York City flag, help to bespeak the welcome which the Mayor's reception committee has in readiness for the air ambassadors of peace.

Unofficially at City Hall it was said that "we all surely hope that this will be a means of promoting good feeling, indicating as it does a mission of peace."

AUSTRIAN POLICE CONTINUE ARREST OF COMMUNISTS

VIENNA (AP)—With Bela Kun, Hungarian Communist, under arrest, Austrian police were continuing their investigation into the ramifications of the alleged plot he headed for stirring up a revolution in the Balkan countries.

Five professional Communists and many persons suspected of Communist agitation were rounded up during the night.

Police said examination of correspondence found in Bela Kun's office disclosed a widespread organization for fostering a revolution in all Balkan countries.

IMMIGRATION INQUIRY SOUGHT

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has gone on record as favoring a thorough investigation of the Mexican immigration problem by a federal commission consisting of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior and Labor. The problem is in the fact-finding stage, the chamber believes, and opposes final action until further investigations have been made.

POLICE CHIEF FOR MANAGUA

MANAGUA, Nic. (AP)—Capt. John H. Parker, U. S. M. C., a major in the Nicaraguan National Guard, has been appointed chief of police of the city of Managua by President Diaz. Crime has greatly decreased since the police work was taken over by the national guard.

FILM INDUSTRY'S TRADE PRACTICE FACES NEW TEST

Courts Are to Determine Legality of Arbitration and Credit Methods

VIOLATION CHARGED OF ANTITRUST LAWS

Sweeping Action Involves 10 Leading Producers and 32 Film Trade Boards

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust law is charged against 10 leading motion picture producers and distributors, the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., and 32 Motion Picture Boards of Trade in two equity suits just filed here by C. H. Tuttle, United States attorney for the southern district of New York.

The court action follows the completion of an exhaustive investigation of the motion picture industry by the Department of Justice. The first of the two actions is to determine the legality of the arbitration agreement between distributors and exhibitors under which disputes are required to be settled and the awards enforced.

The second questions the legality of the credit rule adopted by the industry which, it is alleged, compels all lessees of theaters to carry out contracts made by the previous operators.

List of Defendants

The producers and distributors named in the suits are: The First National Pictures, Inc.; The Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation; The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Distributing Corporation; the Universal Film Exchange, Inc.; The United Artists' Corporation; the Fox Film Corporation; the Pathe Exchange, Inc.; the Film Booking Office Pictures Corporation; Vitagraph, Inc.; and the Educational Film Exchange, Inc.

The organizations which are named are the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., of which Will H. Hays is the head, and the following film boards of trade: Albany, Atlanta, New England, Buffalo, Montana, Charlotte, N. C., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Memphis, Little Rock, Minneapolis, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Oklahoma, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, Inter-mountain, San Francisco, Northwest and Washington.

At the offices of the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America it was said that the court action will affect practically every motion picture producer in the United States, as those not specifically named in the bills of equity are members of the 32 boards of trade in the "key" cities throughout the country.

Early Trial Expected

The action, however, was characterized by Cadawalader, Wickersham and Taft, attorneys for the defendants, as a friendly attempt to determine the legality of the various practices which are now playing an important part in the motion picture industry. Every facilities for the investigation by the Department of Justice had been provided, it was said by the attorneys who added that they would co-operate with the Government in an effort to obtain an early trial of the cases.

The action which concerns the arbitration practices charges that procedures which the film boards were ordered to discontinue are still in vogue. Requirement of every exhibitor to surrender the right to have disputes settled outside of the arbitration boards established by the Motion Picture Board of Trade in his particular arena is charged in the complaint to be in violation of the law.

"Our clients welcome the opportunity to test the legality of the Film Board of Trade arbitration plan which we are informed has been the small exhibitors' greatest single protection during the growth of the motion picture industry and which its sponsors regard as the outstanding contribution by any group toward the development of industrial arbitration in the United States," said the statement from Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft.

"In the other suit the question is the legality of the credit rules, the purpose of which is to obtain information regarding transfers of the theaters in total disregard of existing contracts and to afford reasonable protection to distributors against fraudulent transfers of theaters."

Bronze Blacksmiths Will Toll Off Hours as of Yore

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Cling! Clang! Cling! Clang! The bronze blacksmiths that for 26 years tolled the hours on the great clock which adorned the southern façade of the old Herald Building that stood at Thirty-third Street and Broadway, will swing their sledges as of yore when the great clock, of whose mechanism they are a part, is set up on a building overlooking the New York University campus.

The clock, with many other art objects, is the gift of William T. Dewart, president of the Sun, to New York University, the whole being presented as a memorial to James Gordon Bennett, who for many years was owner and publisher of the New York Herald.

WAR DEFINITION IS CALLED NEED OF PEACE PACT

Oxford Professor Discusses the Briand-Kellogg Conversations

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—S. de Madariaga, professor of Spanish at Oxford, and for five years director of the disarmament section of the League of Nations, contributes an article to The Times on the Briand-Kellogg conversations. "They contain," he says, "perhaps the greatest promise of improving world conditions since the foundation of the League, and it is up to Europe to help Coolidge where Wilson failed."

Professor Madariaga, therefore, regrets that France adopted such a critical attitude, because the fundamentals of Mr. Kellogg's proposal could, in his view, have been accepted without any reservations, the controversial points being left for subsequent round-table discussion. For the main task before European statesmanship today, he says, "is to draw into closer cooperation with the United States in the work of organizing world peace."

Difficulties Examined

But an agreement on fundamentals being impossible owing to French objections, Professor Madariaga critically examines the present difficulties. It all turns, in his view, on the necessity of defining what is meant by war. While the outlawry of war group in America does not believe in sanctions, France attaches supreme importance to coercive action to prevent war, and if an agreement is to be reached the gap between these two irreconcilable opinions, in Professor Madriaga's view, must be closed. This might be done, he argues, by a definition of war. International action undertaken to prevent war should not, he proposes, be considered as war. Thus renunciation of war would be limited to private contests between individual nations.

Prof. Madriaga thinks that friendly discussions with the United States on the distinction which should be drawn between a private war and a war waged collectively for the maintenance of peace would be productive of far-reaching results.

Defining War

But, he admits, this raises the difficulty of defining defensive as opposed to aggressive war. The right of nations to wage a defensive war may be, he explains, explicit in Mr. Kellogg's proposals, but the matter cannot be left there. For since no nation ever admits it is an aggressor, there must be an authority to decide when the use of force is defensive or aggressive. In short, he says, a nation which offers to renounce all but defensive wars renounces nothing at all, so long as it retains the right to define the nature of the war it is fighting.

Thus Professor Madariaga states the difficulty but does not solve it, and the way in which he brings the American action in Nicaragua into the picture to strengthen his argument that there must be some international authority to decide when a war is not a war under the proposed treaty for the renunciation of war is likely to arouse considerable criticism in the United States.

Reich 'Fundamentally Agrees'

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Reich's reply to Frank B. Kellogg's anti-war pact proposal has "fundamentally agreed" to its tendency, and is regarded here as definite, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. Mr. Kellogg's question was whether the Reich believed any of its treaties prevented it from joining a pact of this nature, to which the Reich "probably" — this was the guarded expression used by the Monitor informant since the strictest secrecy is mainatined here regarding Germany's reply—answered in the negative.

The note will be published Tuesday. If the French counter-proposals receive a detailed reply at all this will take place later, since they need closer study.

Only four ministers participated in the Cabinet meeting, but this is believed to be of no importance, since the Cabinet right from the beginning favored Mr. Kellogg's plan. The Germans are pleased that the Reich to all appearance is supporting Washington's proposal.

English Police Get Glowing Tributes

With Only a Shred of Evidence, Two Malefactors Are Brought to Justice

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Remarkable tributes to English police efficiency and the speedy detection and apprehension of criminals was paid by the press, following Mr. Justice Avory's sentencing the two slayers of Constable Gutteridge, who was shot down in the performance of his duty. The crime was committed by motor-car thieves in the darkness of a lonely country road on Sept. 27.

No one was arrested for many months. Scotland Yard, with only a shred of evidence to guide them, arrested the suspects on Jan. 20 and step by step built up a conclusive case. The jury quickly found them both guilty after a five-day trial and the court imposed the extreme penalty, thus ending what The Times leader characterizes as "the most remarkable trial for murder in recent years. . . . In no case within living memory have the police shown more ability in the detection of obscure and apparently inexplicable crimes. . . .

"Convictions obtained at a long interval after a crime has been committed are of special value for the protection of society. They bring home to the most desperate criminals that the arm of the law is long and escape from arrest and from suspicion for many months cannot free them from the haunting dread that retribution will reach them in the end."

COLONIAL FORT SITE TO BE PUBLIC PARK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The site of Fort Washington, which during the Revolutionary War was built upon the highest point on Manhattan Island, will be bought by New York City as a public park. Proceedings for acquisition of title have just been ordered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Reginald P. Bolton, New York historian, unearthed part of the ramparts of the old fort during the course of his investigations in the Washington Heights district. The city will pay approximately $280,000 to the Rodman Wanamaker estate for the property.

NORWICH MAN GETS POST

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Prof. A. W. Peach, head of the Norwich University English department, has been appointed to the staff of the magazine dealing with New England life and letters, published under the auspices of Harvard University.

New 12-Passenger Planes to Make Transcontinental Good-Will Tour

Machines Built With Guggenheim Fund's Help Will Touch 40 Cities in Trial Flights—Designed for Model Air Line as Fastest Commercial Craft

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A transcontinental good-will aerial tour reaching 40 of the principal cities in the United States will start from New York this month according to an announcement just received here from Harris M. Hanshue, president of the Western Air Express, Inc., whose planes will be used on the flight.

The tour, intended to show the striking progress which has been made in aviation during recent months, will precede the inauguration of airplane passenger service between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The Western Air Express is the first air line operator to be granted an equipment loan by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. The purpose of the loan is to aid in the establishment of a model passenger air service in order to demonstrate the commercial feasibility of this method of travel.

Business Men to Fly

Maj. C. Mosley, genera' manager of the Western Air Express, is now en route to New York at the head of a delegation of California business men who will fly back to the Pacific coast.

Three airplanes are to be used in the San Francisco-Los Angeles service. They were designed by Anthony H. G. Fokker, planner of the machines used by Commander Richard E. Byrd in his transatlantic and polar flights. One has been completed and tested; the others are nearing completion.

These machines, known technically as F-10's, are said to embody a number of new improvements. They are classed as the fastest flying craft yet designed for commercial service in the United States. They are capable of a maintained maximum speed of 150 miles an hour, according to officials of the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation, at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., the builders.

They are powered with three Wasp motors, developing 410 horsepower each, and are designed to cruise at a speed of 125 miles an hour. This compares with 100 to 105 miles an hour, which the majority of the commercial air lines now compute as their average.

To Carry 12 Passengers

The planes will carry 12 passengers and two pilots. Special accommodations are provided for handling of mail and baggage.

The preliminary schedule for the trans-continental tour calls for the simultaneous take-off of the three planes from New York. One will fly to San Francisco, taking a northern route touching Albany, Boston, Buffalo and Cleveland the first day. Its schedule calls for stops at Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Moline, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Vegas, Bakersfield, Oakland and San Francisco.

The second machine will follow a central route to Los Angeles by way of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Amarillo, El Paso, Tucson and Phoenix.

A southern route will be followed by the third plane, which will touch Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Columbia, Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Midland, El Paso, Tucson and end its flight in San Diego.

The Western Air Express at present operates the air mail service between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City and the line connecting Cheyenne, Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. The new passenger service will probably be placed on a regular schedule next month.

Hyde Won't Run for Senate Seat

Former Missouri Governor Refuses Wet Backing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Refusing to change his views on prohibition to gain wet support in St. Louis and refusing also to straddle on the question, Arthur M. Hyde (R.), former Governor of Missouri, has declined to enter the Republican contest for United States Senator from Missouri.

Efforts had been made to persuade the former Governor, a pronounced dry, to enter the Republican contest. Other prospective candidates were holding back for the Hyde decision, only one candidate—O. J. Page of Springfield—having entered the field. Mr. Page's views on prohibition are not definitely known, although he is credited with wet leanings.

In his statement Mr. Hyde said: "On the political side it is only frankness to say that my views upon the liquor question do not agree with those of many of my party associates. Many wet leaders have offered to support me but have suggested that a change in my views would better suit the sentiment of their constituents. I cannot change my views. In my observation the most miserable of men is the candidate who profess a faith which he does not believe. The Senatorship is not worth such a price. Straddling is equally abhorrent. It differs from the expression of insincere views only in that it attempts to deceive more people."

MEDAL IS AWARDED IN RADIO RESEARCH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The medal of the Institute of Radio Engineers has just been awarded to Dr. Jonathan A. W. Zennick of Munich, Germany, one of the pioneers in radio engineering research. Announcement of the award was made here by Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, president of the institute. The medal is awarded annually "to the person who has made public the greatest advance in the science or art of radio communication regardless of the time of performance of publication of the work on which the award is based."

Dr. Zennick is a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers. His work, according to announcement, includes both original research and outstanding contributions to the literature of the pioneer radio art. The medal will be presented to Dr. Zennick's representative in the United States at a meeting of the institute here on June 6.

5000-YEAR-OLD CHARIOT DUG AT ANCIENT KISH

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Photographs have been received here of an almost complete four-wheeled chariot about 5000 years old, found on the site of the ancient city of Kish by the joint expedition to Mesopotamia of the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago and Oxford University, England.

"The wheels," the museum says, "consist of rounded wooden planks, kept in place by a rim, and strengthened on both outside and inside by wooden cross-pieces. The rim, which is covered by a metallic substance, the nature of which will have to be determined by chemical analysis, is studded with copper nails. Parts of the rider's platforms and side boards have also been excavated."

CUBAN TO LECTURE ON LAW

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Dr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamente of Cuba, chairman of the sixth Pan-American Congress at Havana this year, will deliver a series of lectures before the School of Law of Northwestern University here, starting May 1. He will deal with the relationship from a legal standpoint between the United States and Latin-American countries.

MILAN WORKERS VISIT ROME

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Ten thousand Milanese workers are paying a visit to the Italian capital. This is the first time that such large numbers of workers have come to Rome in one group and a special program of festivities has been arranged in their honor. The trip was organized by the "Fascist Syndicatist" section of Milan.

HOPES BRIGHTEN FOR PROPOSED 13-MONTH YEAR

Sponsors Believe That in 1933 "Sol" Will Come Between June and July

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Advocates of a 13-month year believe that the simplified calendar will be put into effect on Jan. 1, 1933, according to David Lawrence, editor of the United States Daily. The sentiment in favor of a change in the calendar has increased greatly in the last few years, he said.

An extra month to be known as Sol would come between June and July on the new calendar. Every month would have 28 days. The first of each month would come on Sunday and in every month the calendar day would fall on the same week day. Holidays would be so fixed that they could come on Monday thus giving Saturday, Sunday and Monday in many instances as a three-day vacation. Provision for the three hundred and sixty-fifth day is made by considering this an extra Sabbath and dating it Dec. 29.

In 1923 the League of Nations at the request of the International Chamber of Commerce, appointed a committee which analyzed 185 proposals from 38 nations on calendar simplification. The League transmitted to the nations, including the United States, a request for the establishment of national committees to investigate and report on calendar reform.

The State Department has conducted a canvass of the various Government departments, and it is said has found much favorable sentiment. The national committee to be appointed is intended to combine official and unofficial representation of government, industry, agriculture and various national organizations.

If the reports of the committees of the several nations show a preponderant desire for calendar adjustment, an international conference will be called to work out the details of the new calendar.

The new year was devised by Moses B. Cotsworth, a statistician. Its most prominent advocate is George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y., who sponsors it as a measure of public service. Some of the advantages which the advocates enumerate are as follows:

The complete four weeks would exactly quarter all months, harmonizing weekly wages and expenses with monthly rents and accounts. A great amount of clerical work would be eliminated in the preparation of accounting and statistical reports for government, business and home affairs. As there would be 13 monthly settlements during the year, instead of 12, there would be a faster turnover in money; the same volume of business could be handled with less money, which would mean a considerable saving throughout the country.

CANADA TO CONSTRUCT WEIRS IN ST. LAWRENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—In the hope of raising the level of the water in the ship channel, between Montreal and Lake St. Pierre, by two feet, the Canadian Government, at an estimated cost of $1,500,000, will construct seven weirs in the St. Lawrence.

Most of the weirs will be submerged, and are not expected to impede the clearing of the St. Lawrence of ice in spring. The river rises from 15 to 20 feet above its normal level when in process of freeing itself from its winter bonds, and the ice is expected to pass over the tops of the weirs. The ship channel engineers calculate that these remedial works will maintain a depth of 30 feet, even during unusual dry spells.

$200,000 MOTOR GIFT URGED

BUDAPEST (AP) — Franz Berta, Hungary's largest automobile manufacturer, has asked the Government to approve a gift to Lord Rothermere, British publisher, of a $200,000 automobile with a chassis of pure silver and a body covered with hammered gold. The automobile is to convey to Lord Rothermere the sense of gratitude of the Hungarian people for his agitation for revision of the Treaty of Trianon.

Indiana 'Bone Dry' Law Is Supported

Minimum Alcoholic Content Not Factor, Says Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Whether a beverage with an alcoholic content of one half of 1 per cent or more is in fact intoxicating is not a question upon which Indiana's "bone dry" law can be defeated, declares an opinion in which the Indiana Supreme Court upheld the Wright Act, known as the stiffest dry code enacted by any State.

The opinion, handed down by Judge Clarence R. Martin, said the court does not judicially know "what percentage of alcohol is the minimum percentage required to give a liquor the actual capacity to intoxicate the average man."

Counsel had sought to show that the Wright Act "assumes to definitely define and fix a standard wholly at variance with known facts as to when liquor is intoxicating."

The high court held that the evidence did not show the liquor in question was not intoxicating.

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RELIEF FLOWS IN TO VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE

Bulgaria Deeply Grateful for Assistance of Nations Formerly Unfriendly

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA — Although the Bulgarians themselves are contributing generously to the relief of the earthquake victims, Parliament has voted 100,000,000 levs to be raised on an increased income tax. The inmates of the central prison went without food for two days in order to give the value of the products saved to the sufferers. The Nation, however, is extremely grateful for all the help coming from outside.

The government organ, Sgovor, says editorially: "We must point out with special gratitude the help received from all our neighbors. This aid send by countries with whom until recently we have not been on the best terms, and with some of whom we are still in disagreement on certain matters touches us deeply and fills us with hope, for we see manifest in the hearts of our neighbors the same feelings of humanity and good will and the same desire for friendly relations that fill the hearts of the peace-loving Bulgarian people. We must build the future Balkan policy on these sentiments. We see that there exists no impassable gulf between Serbia and Bulgaria."

Jugoslavia's gift of 3,000,000 dinars to the Bulgarian earthquake sufferers has made a deep impression here. Slovo, an intensely Nationalist daily, editorially says: "The feeling of solidarity between Bulgaria and Jugoslavia will be strengthened by the brotherly hand our neighbor has extended us in our hour of trial. Our sturdy Nation, with its strong muscles, will remove from the land all traces of the recent misfortune, but there will long remain the memory of the good deeds wrought on our behalf by other nations, far and near."

Greek People Encouraged by Many Marks of Sympathy

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Manifestations of sympathy and material aid continue to arrive from various parts of the world for the Corinth earthquake sufferers. Kings, presidents, cabinets, parliaments, and other messages of condolence encourage and console the Greek people. Nations, great and small, allied and ex-enemy, are sending loving help in ships and trains loaded with necessities, food and shelter for the stricken thousands. The international sympathy expressed in kind deeds makes the Greeks think, says one paper, that "no people hereafter need feel isolated in their distress. International assistance is not yet codified, but no written convention can be stronger than the moral law of justice and mercy born spontaneously in the conscience of the nations. Acts of fraternity form the best international policy and are the surest medium for approaching peoples and the firmest cement for consolidating the peace edifice which the nations strive to build together."

The Corinthian victims have rapidly been installed in tents and barracks and many are joining relatives in other parts of Greece. Wooden sheds are being erected for provisional use, until final arrangements are made for permanent residences. State departments, philanthropic organizations, people and press are all displaying admirable initiative in providing help. Estia alone has collected over 3,000,000 drachmas. The treasury has made further advances and important assistance is expected from America. A commission of geologists and architects will examine Corinth's seismological points and study anti-seismic construction systems to see if it is advisable to rebuild on the old site.

Casualties Are Moderate

VIENNA (AP)—Dispatches from the earthquake zones to the Associated Press Balkan bureau in Vienna tell of recurring upheavals in Thrace, Macedonia and Greece, which have taken toll in property, but the casualties thus far are moderate. Latest dispatches report that the last vestiges of human habitation in modern Corinth, as well as in all the villages in its immediate environs have been swept away by new earthquakes.

Heroic nurses of the American Near East Relief are working valiantly to ameliorate the misery of the populace. More help is needed from abroad. The people insist upon returning to their wrecked homes, declaring they will never abandon a city which gave them the glory that was Greece.

Relief work has transcended national lines. While American women of the Near East organizations care for the injured, British marines are serving soup to the shelterless population. The Italian Government has dispatched a warship to the Gulf of Corinth with supplies, and an American cruiser is on the way with further succor.

The government observatory at Athens announces that there had been more than 100 shocks in different parts of Greece.

Subscriptions Pouring In

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—Sympathy with the victims of the earthquakes in Bulgaria and Greece is growing and subscriptions are pouring in from private persons and various organizations. The towns of Belgrade and Zagreb have sent help. The Socialist Party has issued an appeal to the workers to give as much as possible, and as quickly as possible. It is felt here that this spontaneous manifestation of solidarity will have a tranquillizing effect on the political relations between Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece.

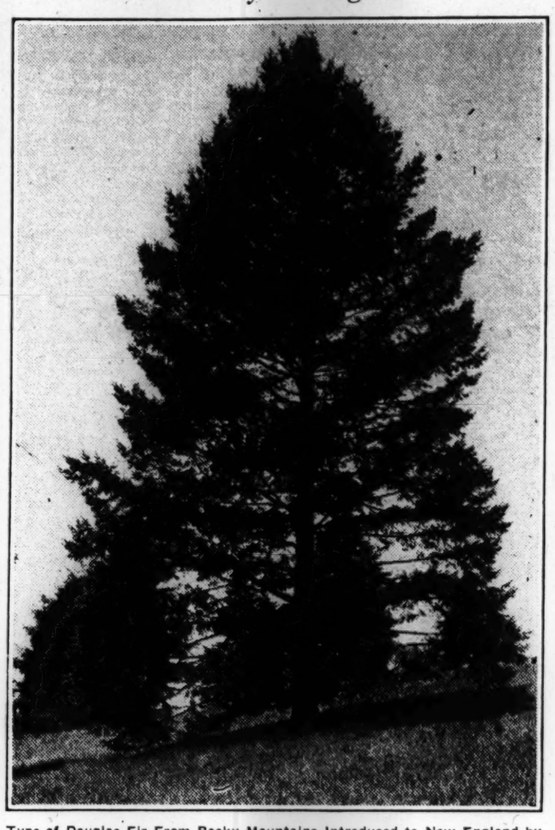
A special Jugoslav national committee has been formed to collect funds for the victims of the earthquakes. Bulgaria has published a strong appeal to the Jugoslav people to help the sufferers so as to show the solidarity of their Slav brothers. All the papers make appeals in similar terms. The first proposal to give 500,000 dinars to the Bulgarian and Greek victims was raised, amid great manifestations of sympathy, by the unanimous vote of Parliament to 5,000,000 dinars—3,000,000 for Bulgaria and 2,000,000 for Greece. The president of the Jugoslav Parliament immediately telegraphed to Bulgaria and Greece the Parliament's decision.

MARINES STRENGTHEN LINES IN NICARAGUA

PANAMA (AP) — Recent raids by rebels in the mining district of Nicaragua have led to preparations by the United States Marines to strengthen their defenses against the rebels on the east coast. The cruiser Cleveland with 150 American Marines on board has passed through the canal and is expected to clear Cristobal for an unannounced destination on the east coast of Nicaragua, believed to be either Bluefields or Puerto Cabezas.

Rear-Admiral David F. Sellers, commanding the special service squadron in Central American waters, is sailing from the west coast for Bluefields on the cruiser Galveston. It is understood that he will supervise the establishment of an air base in the vicinity of Bluefields for operations against the rebels.

A Hardy Immigrant



Type of Douglas Fir From Rocky Mountains Introduced to New England by Charles S. Sargent

Tributes Voiced on Arbor Day to Sargent's Aid to Forestry

While Best Known for Great Work at Arnold Arboretum, He Led in Movement to Save Adirondacks and Catskills and Defined Nation's Park Policy

Special tribute was paid to Charles Sprague Sargent, for 54 years director of the Arnold Arboretum and among the first to advocate national forest conservation, as an Arbor Day feature in the Boston schools and a climax to American Forest Week.

Arbor Day, which is being generally observed in northern latitudes of the United States this month, was set for April 28 in Massachusetts, but exercises in the public schools conducted during the week concluded with the planting of trees yesterday. A résumé of Mr. Sargent's career accompanied Governor Fuller's Arbor and Bird Day proclamation.

Out of all the thousands who spend their vacations camping in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains probably few realize that these great wooded playgrounds would long since have been lost to the public had it not been for a few pioneers of the forest protection movement.

Specifically, it was a definite forest policy outlined in 1884 by Mr. Sargent, then chairman of a New York State commission to study the Adirondack forests, which resulted in the establishment of a state forest preserve and thus saved the Adirondack and Catskill forests from exploitation.

Mr. Sargent is best known in connection with the Arnold Arboretum—a magnificent park outside of Boston sometimes referred to as America's Kew Gardens. He transformed a farm of 125 acres, bequeathed by Benjamin Bussey to Harvard University, to a great tree garden and horticultural experiment station twice its former size, containing more than 6500 species and varieties of hardy trees, plants and vines assembled from all parts of the world. To carry on Mr. Sargent's great work an endowment fund of $1,000,000 is now being sought, more than $900,000 of which has been subscribed to date.

He was one of the first who had the vision of what it would mean to the country to set aside western forest reservations and, largely because of his efforts, a great tract of land was set aside by an act of Congress in 1891 which would have otherwise been sold to private individuals.

In 1883, he recommended the setting aside of the glacier region in northern Montana as a national park and saw his recommendation become effective 30 years later by an act of Congress. In 1897, he urged that money be appropriated to save what was left of the incomparable Redwood forests on the Pacific coast, and this was done some years afterward.

In 1875 and 1878, Mr. Sargent reported to the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture on the planting of trees, and soon after the United States Government authorized a special study of the forests of the country in connection with the Tenth Census of 1880.

As chairman of a national commission to study the forest situation generally, Mr. Sargent and other members visited the important areas of the country and published the results of their study in a separate volume of the Tenth Census, which has remained for many years the most valuable source of information regarding the forests of the United States.

FOUNTAIN GIVEN CITY TO PROVE GRATITUDE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A $100,000 fountain as an evidence of appreciation for the opportunities afforded him by the community in which he lives has just been offered to the Borough of Brooklyn by Frank Bailey, real estate operator and banker.

The offer, which stipulates only that the fountain shall be of suitable artistic character and erected near the Brooklyn Memorial Arch, is at present before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The gift, Mr. Bailey said, would be made in the name of himself and wife.

FLOOD AND FARM BILLS FACE VETO IF UNCHANGED

President Also Opposes Appropriation and Merchant Marine Acts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Coolidge opposes in whole or part the present Flood Control Bill, McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill, the Appropriation Bill and the House Merchant Marine Bill. The first two bills face Executive veto in their present form. The Appropriation Bill will be acceptable to Mr. Coolidge provided a deficit is not threatened by its provisions, although the President regards dropping the automobile tax as a mistake.

Mr. Coolidge, likewise, takes issue with provisions in the Merchant Marine bill giving a minority of members on the Shipping Board power to block sale of federal owned ships. The bill requires approval for a sale of a 5 to 2 vote. He also opposes the provision for new renovation of the vessels.

Mr. Coolidge still hopes that objectionable provisions of the flood control bill will be removed in conference. So far he lets it be known clearly he disapproves of the measure. It is called a $325,000,000 appropriation, but he feels it might better be called a $1,500,000,000 bill. He opposes large payments to the railroads and lumbermen in the measure and feels the real objects of the bill could be accomplished on a measure that appropriated no more than $300,000,000.

At the same time warning of a new McNary-Haugen bill veto was sounded. In modified form several objectionable features of this bill have been removed, Mr. Coolidge feels, but the equalization fee still remains. Mr. Coolidge again let it be known that he feels this provision is unconstitutional.

The legislative session is drawing to a close. Attention accordingly centers on the Executive's action. Up to this point the formulation of new laws has been in the hands of Congress. The time for rising, however, now draws near, and bills are accumulating. The President has shown unexpected firmness in his opposition and the question arises as to which party will give way, if a batch of vetoes is to be avoided.

GERMAN-IRISH FLIERS PAY HONOR TO BENNETT

WASHINGTON (AP)—Flags of Germany and Ireland which the Bremen carried on its transatlantic flight were laid across the resting place of Floyd Bennett by the German and Irish fliers, to commemorate his fidelity to the traditions of the air. First, Captain Hermann Koehl placed a wreath of green; then Baron von Huenefeld unfolded the flag of his country, to top the wreath of his companion.

He was followed by Maj. James Fitzmaurice, who lifted a huge silken emblem of green, white and orange. His Irish flag alike was spread sidewise over the flower-covered mound. Finally, Maj. Howard Williams, commandant at Bolling Field, produced a smaller emblem of the Stars and Stripes, which he put beside the Irish flag.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BROADENS ITS SCOPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The National University Extension Association, in convention here, amended its constitution to admit it to membership, on a seven-eighths mail vote, institutions other than state universities or members of the American Association of Universities.

Standards governing extension credit courses were raised and made more uniform. The convention voted to meet at the University of Texas the second week in May next year.

LABORATORY IN THE FIELD

ALBANY, N. Y.—A laboratory in the field, equipped by nature with a wide variety of original specimens, will be the scene of the second session of the Allegany School of Natural Sciences, in co-operation with the New York State Museum and in affiliation with the University of Buffalo, in Allegany State Park, in western New York.

World Court Gives Its Decision in Minority Case

Silesian Issue as to Teaching in Mother Tongue Adjudged Mainly in Favor of Poland

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Permanent Court of International Justice has terminated its extraordinary thirteenth session by deciding, by eight against four votes, mainly in favor of Poland in the Polish-German dispute over minority rights in Silesia.

The Court, while rejecting the Polish denial of the Court's competency, sustained Poland's thesis that only children whose mother tongue is German were entitled to use the minority schools—that is, schools where the language of the minority population, namely, German, is used as a medium for instruction.

Germany maintained that parents, whether Poles or Germans, could freely decide whether their children should attend minority German or majority Polish schools. The Court, however, upheld the German plea that the declarations by the parents as to whether their mother tongue was Polish or German must not be questioned. Poles had claimed that these declarations should be given on oath and the parents be liable to cross-examination.

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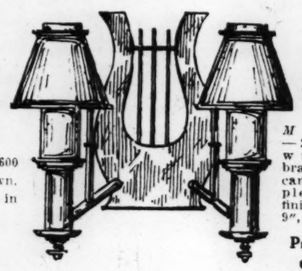
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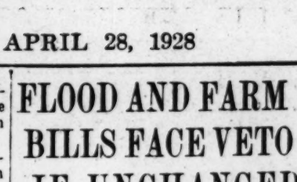
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ITALY JOINS OTHER STATES IN DYE CARTEL

Conversations to Begin Between Nitrogen Manufacturers of Europe

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The European movement toward international trade agreements continues. It is understood that the Italians are working with the French, German and Swiss in the dye industry. Apparently there is no signed accord, but arrangements nevertheless have been concluded. Since Germany, France and Switzerland are already connected, the dye cartel seems complete.

In Italy the leading manufacturers have united to obtain control over internal production. They wish to regulate the importations of other countries into Italy and have adopted as a basis last year's imports. In this arrangement the Germans naturally obtain the lion's share. They have 70 per cent of Italian imports, while France has 20 and Switzerland 10.

It is further stated that similar arrangements apply to explosive productions.

Further important conversations are about to begin between the nitrogen manufacturers of Europe, and it is believed that American representatives will participate. The conversations will bear upon production as well as the relative proportions of imports and exports.

In other departments of industrial activity where the cartel system has been adopted it is considered that the arrangement is working well and it is obvious that the tendency toward concentration and the centralization of trade alliances is increasing.

In the opinion of good observers the formation of these links between various countries should have an unquestionably pacific effect. In any case this is the most important post-war industrial and commercial phenomenon in Europe.

SHRINE SANDS HOT IN MIAMI

(Continued from Page 1)

nobles arriving by motor will receive their first official welcome.

The program will include two performances daily by the Dutton Circus as well as more than a score of vaudeville acts, so timed as to make a continuous performance before the grand stands during 12 hours of each day of the convention.

With more than 30 uniformed temple teams going through their evolutions; 50 groups of chanters and a dozen Shrine bands from as many cities offering concerts; two great parades of local and visiting nobles—one by day and the other an illuminated pageant to be staged on the closing night—no moment of the three-day session will be without its entertainment feature.

On Tuesday, May 1, the uniformed units in their brilliant Arabian costumes will be reviewed by the Imperial Potentate. On Wednesday, May 2, there will be an historical pageant, representing the colorful history of Florida from the landing of Ponce de Leon down to the present time. On the evening of May 2, the Shrine Patrols will take part in an electrically illuminated parade in the Shrine colors. The boulevard will be darkened to heighten the effect.

An illuminated water pageant will be a feature of the third night, Thursday, May 3.

It is expected that about 6000 musical instruments will be heard in the massed Shrine band, formed from the Shrine bands assembling from various parts of the United States.

Simultaneous with the activity at the Garden of Allah there will be a golf tournament, an illuminated yacht pageant, a water sports program, special performances at every theater and club in the city and every shrine and civic club in the area will keep open house.

NORWAY PREPARES WELCOME TO FLIERS

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Great preparations are in the making for Norway's welcome to Capt. George H. Wilkins and Lieut. Carl B. Eielson, who are now at Spitzbergen after completing a brilliant flight across the polar regions from Point Barrow, Alaska.

The Norwegian Geographical Society has invited Lieutenant Eielson to give a lecture in Norwegian. Numerous festivities are being planned, including a banquet in honor of the fliers.

ONTARIO PREFERS BRITISH PICTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Ont.—To see what can be done to place British motion picture films more prominently on the Canadian market, J. D. Monteith is in Hollywood, Calif., representing the Ontario government at a convention of motion picture engineers. As provincial treasurer, Dr. Monteith is head of the film department of the Ontario government, with supervision over the censorship and exhibition of all films.

Now that Ontario contemplates a special censorship for all films to be shown to children, the British film industry will be scanned with greater interest by the Ontario government officials and by exhibitors as well. It is to see what prospect exists for a suitable supply from Great Britain that Dr. Monteith has gone to the American convention.

Congress Balking at Vote on Greek Debt Settlement

Cabinet Unable to Win Consideration for Further Loan Under 1918 Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Administration leaders of the House are being subjected to insistant pressure from the Cabinet to allow the Greek debt settlement bill to come up for a vote. So far the House managers have resisted the pleas of the Cabinet officers. They contend that the measure is certain to be defeated if allowed to come to a vote this session.

The publicly announced hostility of the Democrats and farm bloc is pointed to as evidence of the futility of attempts to obtain approval at this time. House leaders also assert that even if the measure could be put through the House there is little likelihood that it would even be reported out of committee in the Senate.

Even the personal influence of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has so far been unavailing in bringing about assurances of consideration.

Call on House Leaders

Mr. Mellon, Mr. Kellogg and Ogden Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, called in person on House leaders and are said to have urged with considerable insistence that the matter be allowed to come to a vote. Mr. Mills and Mr. Mellon are understood to have advised the House leaders that an early acceptance of the debt settlement was essential for furthering the rehabilitation of Greek finances.

This suggestion is said to have been met with the charge that ratification of the agreement is desired to permit Greece to come into the American money market and float a large loan with private bankers at interest charges considerably in advance of those the Government would receive under this plan.

The fact that under the debt settlement the United States is called upon to lend the Greek Government $12,167,000 in addition to the $15,000,000 already owing is considered by congressional leaders as a most serious obstacle, under present economic and political conditions.

Agreement of 1918

The Greek debt to the United States was the result of an agreement in February, 1918, under which the governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France agreed to advance the Greek Government, by equal shares, not to exceed 750,000,000 francs. The United States loaned $10,000,000, Great Britain $31,826,910, and France contributed nothing. Up to Jan. 1, 1928, the sum owing the United States at 5 per cent interest is computed at $19,659,836.

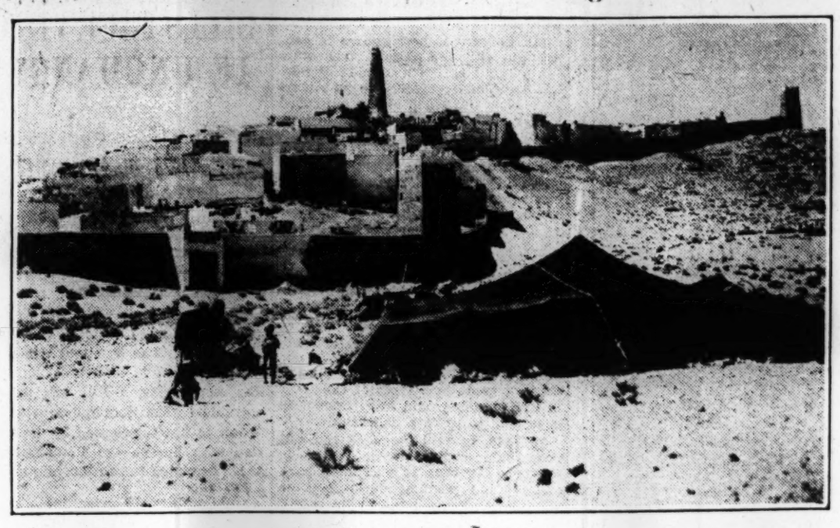
The Greek Government contends that it still has due from the United States the difference between the sum it received from the United States and the amount lent by Great Britain. This claim was unanimously rejected by the Debt Commission when it considered the question of a settlement with a Greek commission.

Opponents of the settlement assert that Greece violated its original loan agreement with the United States, by incurring debts in other countries. The present arrangement was formulated by the Foreign Offices of the two governments. According to its terms the $12,167,000 to be lent Greece at 4 per cent would be used for the work of the Refugee Settlement Commission, which is under the direction of an American.

COAST GUARD CRUISE JUNE 1

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Because the coast guard training ship Alexander Hamilton is too small to accommodate all of the 70 coast guard cadets for the annual 10,000-mile practice cruise this summer, a coast guard destroyer will accompany the training ship, it is announced. The cruise starts June 1 from this port and includes England, Belgium, France, Spain, Africa and Bermuda.

Africa, the Land of National Treks Covering a Thousand Years



BENI ISGUEN, A SAHARAN TOWN

This "Holy City" of the Mzab Confederation Was Wrung From a Bare Table-Land by the Unceasing Industry of These Ancient Pioneers, With the Result That the Mzab (a State Including Seven Towns and Some 40,000 Citizens) Is Probably the Most Wealthy Land to Be Found in the Whole Sahara.

Governor-General of Algeria Sees Towns of Moslem Quakers

Over 1000 Years Ago These Pious Arabs Trekked Into the Desert, Dug Deep Wells, Planted Orchards, and Made Gardens in the Sahara

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS—Pierre Bordes, Governor-General of Algeria, is making an official visit to the native people of the Far Algerian South, aiming for the Mzab—a small state, with its own customs and laws, including seven towns and about 40,000 citizens, most of them being of Berber origin and all belonging to one Moslem sect, the Ibadis. They are called Mzabites, from the region where they live, and are undoubtedly an exceedingly interesting community. They are so strict as to their faith and at the same time so clever and honest in business, that they have been called deservedly the "Quakers of Islam." A point beyond all discussion: they are quite unlike Arabs, both physically and morally.

Over 1000 years ago they lived side by side with other Moslems in the rich cities on the coast. But, persecuted because of their religious practices, they, at length, decided to abandon their native land and made for the Sahara, in order to put the endless expanses of sand between them and their persecutors. They reached a bare table-land, stopped there, dug deep wells, built towns, planted orchards and lived happily as they still continue to do among their women, children and camels.

Nowadays the Mzab is the most wealthy land to be found in the whole Sahara, on account of its numberless palm trees. The country's area is too small to provide for all its inhabitants, and most of the male population emigrate to the towns of the coast, such as Algiers, Constantine, Bône and so on, where they have established themselves as butchers, drapers or grocers; their shops being as well supplied as the European ones.

When, some years later, they have secured money enough to retire, they shut up their shops and joyfully return to their distant small country to meet their wives and families, the latter not being allowed to accompany their men folk in their voluntary exile, but have to stay at home busy weaving carpets under the vigilant watch of their uncles.

The Mzab has been said very rightly to be "a miracle of religious faith." All the towns, streets and public places are very clean and in that respect compare favorably with any others in Europe or America.

In one or two of them, situated outside the camel caravan ways, ancient customs are still faithfully kept up. No foreigner, not even a high French official, is allowed to remain under their walls after sunset; neither are they allowed to smoke or to drink wine.

Ghardaia, the capital of this distant Saharan state, lies on the merchant caravan highways and is distant from Algiers by about 80 kilometers; it includes 11,000 inhabitants, and here all classes of the Saharan people are met together.

NEW ORNITHOPTER READY FOR TESTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An ornithopter, said to embody a new application of one of the fundamentals of bird flight, has just been completed here by George R. White, one-time army aviator. Mr. White intends to take his machine to St. Augustine, Fla., and attempt to fly it.

Mr. White has experimented for a number of years at his home in Stony Brook, L. I., with wing-flapping airplanes. Last fall, he said, he flew nearly a mile at a height of six feet above the ground. While experimenting, Mr. White added, he found that forward motion was gained through the upward thrust of the wings. His machine has a 29½-foot wing spread, is propelled by foot power and weighs only 118 pounds.

CANADA SEEKS LIQUOR CONTROL

Canadian Provinces to Be Given Greater Authority—Question in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The House of Commons gave the third reading to an act respecting interprovincial and international traffic in intoxicating liquors. In connection with this bill, which is designed to give to the provinces more adequate control over the movement of liquor, N. N. Campbell, Progressive, suggested the nationalization of the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Sittings of the royal commission on customs he stated, had demonstraed that it was almost impossible to enforce the liquor laws without going to "the root of the evil."

He also expressed the opinion that the federal authorities should undertake the enforcement of the law with respect to the shipments of liquor between provinces. In answer to this later suggestion, Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, stated that the bill before the House met with the views of the provinces.

J. J. Hughes, in the Senate, advocated the reduction of excise and customs duties on alcoholic liquors to reduce smuggling and illegal distilling. He said there were 2000 miles of coast line in the Maritime Provinces and eastern Quebec, and this lent itself to smuggling in a wholesale way. It was practically impossible to prevent smuggling without tremendous expenditure, as the inducement was large profit and the offense was not considered a crime by the majority of people. If smuggling was curtailed, home brewing would increase and it was difficult to say which was the worse evil.

ST. STEPHEN'S JOINS COLUMBIA COLLEGES

Episcopal School Absorbed by Big University

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Absorption of St. Stephen's College by Columbia University has just been announced here by officials of both institutions. The college, which will be operated by the university on a parity with Columbia and Barnard College, will "stress the intellectual importance of religion," without restriction along denominational or racial lines, the announcement said.

St. Stephen's, located at Annandale-on-Hudson, is 90 miles from Morningside Heights. It is said to be the only instance on record in the country of incorporation into a university of a college at so great a distance.

The college, it was announced, will remain under the influence of the Episcopal Church, with the Bishop of New York as chairman of the board. A fund of $2,000,000 to increase the facilities of the college, is to be sought at once, the announcement added.

CALIFORNIA EDUCATOR WINS LITERARY PRIZE

Award of the Edward Kennard Rand Prize in Mediæval Studies to Prof. Louis John Paetow of the University of California for his edition of the "Morale Scholarium of John of Garland" was announced at the annual meeting at Harvard University of the Corporation of the Mediæval Academy of America, one of the group composing the American Council of Learned Societies.

This prize, established through a gift of J. D. Logan, is to be offered annually for three years "for an essay of high distinction connected with mediæval Latin literature or mediæval philosophy."

ENGLISH PRAYER BOOK DEBATE PROMISES CRISIS

Disestablishment of English Church Seen as Nearer—Struggle Anticipated

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The prospect of disestablishment is brought a step nearer by the grave decision taken after prolonged deliberation of the Church of England Assembly to resubmit the new Prayer Book to Parliament. This decision is confirmed, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, by the assembly's legislative committee. The Prayer Book measure (to authorize the new book's use), only modified since its rejection in the House of Commons on Dec. 15, now goes automatically before the ecclesiastical committee comprising members of Parliament, representing all the political parties which has to decide whether it prejudicially affects any constitutional rights.

This being little more than a formality however, church circles are preparing for another struggle in Parliament. Doubt about the wisdom of so soon challenging the House of Commons' recent adverse decision is held to account for the reduction of the majority (from 384 last July to 243 now) by which the Church Assembly reached this momentous resolve which is due to the conviction that there is "no other way of securing freedom of worship, at once consonant with the doctrine and traditions of the Church of England and in harmony with the needs and aspirations of its members at the present time."

Lord Hugh Cecil, one of the archbishop's stanchest supporters, in an interview, expressed the belief that Parliament may reverse the decision, partly because of the amendments now introduced and partly because of the "greater responsibility which would lie with it if it rejected the measure this time."

The Archbishop of York referred to this responsibility when, admitting the possibility of another parliamentary rejection, he appealed for support "to meet the grave issue which will then arise." Orthodox church circles agree that this crisis must involve the peremptory agitation for disestablishment, but see no way of avoiding this, little as such an event is consonant with their wishes. What action the archbishops and bishops are prepared to take to meet the agitation has not transpired.

BOOTLEGGERS' RING ACTIVE IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—There is a bootleggers' ring in Montreal engaged in the business of buying liquor from the government stores to take over the border, the Rev. G. A. Mason stated at the session of the Montreal Diocesan Synod. "One bootlegger has been assigned to a certain store where he calls twice daily and takes away two truckloads," Mr. Mason added, giving the license number of the truck. "Another bootlegger collects his supplies at a store on St. Lawrence Boulevard, the only difference being that while in one case the purchase is one bottle at a time, in the other the bootlegger is allowed to buy two bottles."

The Rev. E. I. Rexford also criticized the administration of the Quebec liquor law. Although the government was not supposed to have any motive of gain from the liquor trade, there has been entirely unjustified multiplication of the places where liquor could be bought, as well as extension of the hours of

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GUIDANCE ASKED BY PARENTS ON MANY PROBLEMS

Consultation Service Booth at New York Exposition Kept Busily at Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Consultation and guidance on individual problems of home, school and community is an unusual activity for an exposition, but it has proved one of the most patronized features of the Parents' Exposition at the Grand Central Palace.

When a co-operative consultation service booth, with full staff of consultants in charge, was first discussed for the exposition, several objections were made. No one goes to an exposition to have their problems solved or to look for advice, the objectors said. The answer to their question is the booth itself with its cheerful orange decorations and invitingly grouped tables and chairs, occupied by a continuous stream of inquirers whose questions range from, "How can I keep my boy from continually running away?" to "Why is it that I am not happy in New York, while I was always quite happy in my home in southern Europe?"

Agencies and Bureaus United

The booth is conducted under the auspices of about 50 educational agencies and social service bureaus, which either have representatives at the booth or agree to handle any inquiries that may be turned over to them. For very frequently the consultant at the booth finds that the problem is not one that can be adjusted in a single interview, and that there is actual need for services which come directly within the field of one of the affiliated organizations.

"Yes, this is one of the most active booths of the exposition," Dr. E. O. Bregman, assistant director of the Child Study Association, who is in charge, said. "We could use twice as many assistants as we have. There is a constant stream of inquiries from the time the exposition opens each day until it closes in the evening.

"One woman came in today with her boy of 15 who is still in elementary school. She is quite concerned about him, but doesn't know what to do. After talking with them both, it seems to us that the boy should be learning manual work rather than fractions and the least common multiple. We have referred the case to an organization in their district which takes care of such adjustments."

Training for a Vocation

The Vocational Guidance Bureau, in charge of Dr. Harry Kitson, is also co-operating with the consultation service. Experts in attendance at the bureau are ready to give information and assistance on such subjects as training for a vocation, how to find a job, and how to plan for special training.

Edmond E. Lincoln, economist of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, was chairman of a special conference on "Youth and Work." "The Purpose of the Continuation School" was explained by Dr. Lewis A. Wilson, Assistant Commissioner of Education of New York State; Dr. Mary H. S. Hayes, director of vocational service for juniors, told how boys and girls are helped to remain at school, and C. R. Dooley, personnel director of the Standard Oil Company, discussed "What the Boss Wants."

Dominion Shows Steady Growth

Receipts and Expenses of Provincial Government Increase During Year 1926

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—A report of the principal receipts and expenditures of the nine provincial governments during 1926, isued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows a steady growth when the totals are compared with the final years of the last three decades. The total receipts of all provincial governments were $23,000,000 in 1906, $50,000,000 in 1916, and $146,450,000 in 1926; while expenditures were $21,000,000 in 1906, $53,800,000 in 1916, and $144,180,000 in 1926. The leading sources of revenue were: Corporations' taxes and licenses, $30,000,000; motor vehicles' licenses over $15,000,000; dominion government subsidies and allowances, $14,500,000; liquor traffic control over $11,500,000, while the operation of public utilities contributed $13,260,000, of which the Ontario hydroelectric furnished over half.

A similar review of expenditures for all provinces shows that the outstanding charge against provincial revenues is that for interest on public debt, which has increased greatly during the last decade, rising in that time from $7,817,000 to over $37,000,000. Education claimed $26,000,000 in 1926, public roads and highways $16,474,000, hospital expenditure $10,000,000, civil government charges $9,000,000, and legal administration $7,682,000.

While the bond and debenture liabilities have greatly increased in recent years, there has been a steady general development of the country, states the report, and the principal assets of the various provinces together with their natural resources would seem quite capable of taking care of the situation.

World Student Christians Invited to Meet at Mysore

Conference to Study "Christ in the Life of His Followers"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The Maharaja of Mysore, an orthodox Hindu ruler, has extended an invitation to the representative members of the World Student Christian Federation to hold their conference in Mysore city, the caiptal of the state, during the next Christmas season. The city will give an opportunity to the delegates from overseas to understand and appreciate Indian life and tradition.

According to the general program during the first fortnight, federation members, 60 to 80 in number, will make a survey of student conditions and problems in important areas of the world, such as China, South America, Africa, Russia, and the western world, to be followed by a presentation of India's religious and social contribution to the world by non-Christian, as well as by Christian speakers.

Then for a period of a few days, in general meetings or divided into smaller groups, the conference is to study "Christ in the life of his followers" and will conclude its work by investigating further paths through which the ideals of the World Student Christian Federation can be more adequately applied to some of the practical needs of today.

Time is to be set apart also for some questions of administration, and opportunity will be provided for the delegates to see something of the country life and the treasures of India's folklore, architecture, and social life. The secretary of the federation, Henry Louis Henroid, is already in India and is touring the various parts of the country in order to make this venture a success.

CONVENTION SPECIALS BEING CHARTERED NOW

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The demand for special cars or trains for the political conventions this summer already is beginning to be heard. Delegates and alternates from New York to the Republican meeting in Kansas City will go in a special train by way of St. Louis, returning by way of Chicago.

With Governor Smith as the leading Democratic candidate, New York followers are arranging a large pilgrimage to Houston and may require several special trains besides that to be reserved for the official delegation Three special trains already have been engaged by the Democrats for the New York City contingent. These will leave on June 23 over the New York Central by way of St. Louis.

Boy Publisher Proves Newspaper Is 'Real Business Proposition'

Youthful Editor Plays Fair With Readers by Holding Down Advertising to Make Room for News—Owner, 12, Has Girl Assistant, 9

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Englewood has the distinction of having what it believes is the youngest newspaper editor-owner in the United States. He is Bruce C. Forbes and his publication is the Junior Englewood. Master Bruce is 12. Associated with him is Miss Jean Lewis, nine.

Theirs is a weekly newspaper and they admit that it requires all their experience and wisdom to make it a "go."

That they have the experience and wisdom necessary to do this is indicated by the fact that they are refusing advertising because space in the Junior Englewood is too "tight," to use a newspaper expression.

The Junior Englewood is a "strictly business proposition. It is not published just for fun." It is so businesslike, in fact, that in fairness to its readers—who, no matter how great their loyalty to the village merchants, want to peruse something besides the advertising columns when they pick up a newspaper—the management recently turned down first-rate advertising to make room for news items.

Accordingly this issue bore the following announcement on page one: "So many people wanted to advertise in this issue that we had to stop taking them, but we will try to make room in the next issue."

The young editor explained that six advertisements were kept out of the last issue because of no room. Although the rate per line is sufficiently high to make the village tradespeople take the paper in the serious manner intended by the youthful owners and staff, there are still plenty of advertisements to be had. The total amount received from advertisers in the last issue was $24, or four-fifths of the cost of printing the paper.

The Junior Englewood furnishes occupation for about 30 newsboys who have their own routes, and "make money, too," according to the editor.

Master Bruce confided that his fostering of this newspaper was due to desire to follow in his father's footsteps. The father of Bruce Forbes is B. C. Forbes, magazine writer and publisher.

"You see, I want to take my father's place some day," he said, when interviewed. "I read all his magazines and everything that he writes in the New York newspapers, and some day I think I'll be a real editor like him. So I've started a newspaper of my own. Its a real business propostion, though. The 'ads' are 66 2-3 cents an inch. Frank Manning's assistant editor and George Cookman's business manager. The advertising manager is a girl."

The Junior Englewood endeavors subtly to enlist the reader's co-operation, so that he presently is writing for publication himself. For instance, there is a weekly prize for the best letter on "What I Want to Be and Why;" another for the best contributions from teachers; still another for the best essay on "Why I Like My Teacher," and special payment for the best jokes, samples of original fiction and answers to last week's conundrum.

One of the recent prize winners was Frank O'Prandy, who won $1 for his convincing article on why he would like to be a cowboy. He explained that the "outside life is the life of fun. I would like to live in Montana and visit the city once a week. I would like to be a cowboy and have a ranch, about 700 acres, and lasso bulls and wild horses and teach my mother how to ride a horse and 'get used to having fun.'"

Antivivisection Movement Grows

Incidents in Europe and Africa Described

Incidents in four countries, Belgium, France, Morocco and Algeria, contributing to the movement for kindness to animals, were told at a meeting of the New England Antivivisection Society as indication of the international breadth of the movement.

Three large humane societies in Belgium all oppose vivisection, and the Duchesse de Croy, an active worker in them, has made the grounds of her estate a bird sanctuary, Arthur W. Hooper, treasurer of the New England organization, related. He observed also a great increase in the sale of artificial fur in Paris last year, many shops making a specialty of it.

Mrs. Hooper described the work of the Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa, organized in Algeria. This society has a former French war nurse as a paid worker who is said to be exceptionally efficient in enforcing humane treatment of beasts of burden in that country. The society also has obtained a ruling from the Mayor of Algiers that dogs are no longer to be used for vivisection in the public schools. A society in Morocco maintains an institution for animals.

"Tech's" Open House Attracts Throngs to Industrial Wonders

"Optical Ukulele" and "Thinking Machine" Among Amazing Inventions Undergoing Strenuous Tests in School's Many Laboratories

What goes on within a great engineering institution? This question the Massachusetts Institute of Technology sought to show the public when it opened every building, laboratory and classroom for the inspection of all who might enter.

Last year more than 15,000 visitors inspected the institute and when the dors opened this year for the eight-hour program the committee in charge of arrangements had prepared for more than twice that number.

The results of research in many departments show what is being done to aid industry in solving the problems of the day and there were numerous exhibits of particular interest to business and industrial leaders. In addition to the exhibits there were moving pictures of interesting processes in industry and engineering.

An "Optical Ukulele"

The "optical ukulele," as yet so new as to be officially unnamed, attracted many a visitor. To the uninitiated, music was produced merely by waving a wand, an electric light upon the end of it, over a series of radio tubes.

Technically, the effect of light upon a photo-electric cell, increasing or decreasing the current as light is brought nearer or moved away, set up musical notes in the series of tubes, which are amplified and devilered through a loudspeaker. The entire audible range was reproduced by the clever "instrument," with sounds varying from those of a violin, to the high notes of a saxophone, or the humming of a ukulele or guitar.

Another recent research produced a machine on which sound can be seen and heard simultaneously. On a whirling mirror in a darkened room a little band of light, representing silence, quavered and jumped at sound. The high frequency notes of a clarinet shattered it completely. The low notes of a base horn wiggled it in a snake-like fashion. Jazz often filled the whole mirror with light, but from the spread out lines, individual instruments could be recognized.

"Thinking Machine" Also

The noted "thinking machine," invented at Technology, an electrical device that solves mathematical problems too complex to be worked by any known method, was also much in demand. Known as the Product Integraph, the machine works out engineering problems usually taking three months in from eight minutes to a few hours.

By no means all of the crowd that thronged through the miles of corridors of the 10 buildings, all connected to form one structure in the shape of a three-sided square, that make up "Tech's" main building, pushed into the demonstrations that were such "wonders to behold."

The industrial X-ray department, where the inside of engines, huge bridge castings and girders, or even golf balls, are looked at without taking them apart, drew its share. The electrical measuring room, where accuracy to the millionth of an inch is obtained; the airplane engine and design exhibits; the big wind tunnel for testing model planes; the model fish hatchery, and the naval museum, with its radio direction finder and other modern navigating instruments, all "played to full houses."

Loudest Display

Perhaps the loudest display of all was the road materials testing laboratory. Rocks and even bricks were placed in metal "rattlers" attached to machines and whirled through 10,000 revolutions, determining their wearing quality. Cement and wood were tested as to strength, with the latter winning the decision. And near by huge cables and ropes and big steel beams were being tested for breakage, by no means a noiseless operation.

After it all, when the layman came out on the street once more and looked back at the big buildings, many a one found that questions as to the connection between education and industry were more easily answered.

"HANDS-OFF" POLICY CALLED RIDICULOUS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Monroe Doctrine's "hands off" policy concerning countries in this hemisphere is so ridiculous it should be scrapped, is the opinion of Arthur B. Darling, assistant professor of American history at Yale Unversity, who spoke on the Nicaraguan situation in Lampson Lyceum. Professor Darling appeared before the Yale Liberal Club with Prof. C. P. Howland, research associates in economics and government.

The attitude of two New York banking corporations in loaning large sums to Nicaragua was defended by Professor Howland.

MAINE CITY MOVES TO GET INDUSTRIES

LEWISTON, Me. (AP)—Frank H. Hoy, president of the Chamber of Commerce, announces that he has signed contracts with a Boston and New York firm of engineers to undertake an exhaustive industrial survey of the city, and to prepare specific surveys for certain industries.

This action is the outgrowth of an attempt on the part of Lewiston business men to attract new industries to the city. It culminated at a unique dinner recently when one representative from every social, religious, business and manufacturing interest assembled in City Hall to pledge their individual resources toward boosting the community.

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House and Garden

Trees Planted on Highways

By H. R. MOSNAT

FOR hundreds of years the old Romans built roads, but they did not improve their methods of travel. In the United States about as many miles of improved roads are built every year as the entire old Roman system of roads totaled. The country has over 3,000,000 miles of highways and over half a million miles of these are improved roads. That is enough to make eight highways entirely around the earth.

The next step will be to border the highways with fine trees. One of the kings of France expressed the wish that all the roads of France be bordered with trees. In the United States the people are supreme, and if they wish can border their roads with a living wall of green. In the new, fast-growing Moline elm one has an ideal tree for that purpose.

Climatic Changes

The value of trees along highways is not only esthetic but practical as well. A good wind-break may equal, in the climatic change effected, a move 300 miles south. The value of trees to reduce heat in summer has not been fully appreciated. Wesley B. Leach, city forester of New York City, explains that trees maintain a constant temperature of 54 degrees, F., winter and summer. Thus, if one goes from the open road where the heat is, say, 98 degrees, into the shade of trees, the coolness is only partly produced by the shade. Some of it is the result of cooler bodies, that is, the trees themselves. The reverse is true in winter. The trees in summer also give off vast quantities of cooling moisture through their leaves.

Enough trees can even change an arid country into a better climate.

The best time for planting highways to trees is as soon as the proper season comes after the road has been improved. Actually, trees along unimproved highways or on dirt roads are apt to produce deeper and more lasting mud than will exist without trees. With hard roads, however, that objection is wiped out. It is best to select trees that are deep-rooting, rather than surface-rooting. The latter might heave up and damage the pavement. This can be avoided, however, if the trees are set a reasonable distance back from the pavement.

Choice of Trees

The native American or black walnut is such a deep-rooting tree, as are all the nut trees. They are all tap-rooted trees, like the pine.

It has been proposed that American walnut trees be set along one highway from the Ohio River to the Georgia-Florida state line. That would be carrying out the idea of uniform planting for hundreds of miles.

An automobile running at the rate of 30 miles an hour travels a ½-mile in one minute. Thus it takes several miles of trees along a highway to create an impression upon the auto tourist. It seems that the highway is always the hottest or the coldest place out of doors, unless there are plenty of trees along it.

The right kind of trees, planted closely, say about a rod apart, and tall-growing trees like the Moline elm or the new Chinese Lombardy poplar, will make effective wind-breaks and give protection against summer heat and winter cold. They also save expense in upkeep by forming a snow fence. Removal of snow from highways is a heavy item of cost in many places.

The biggest saving is in equalizing temperatures so that concrete highways will suffer less expansion and contraction and so will be less subject to the cracking this causes. This saving alone should, in a short time, pay the cost of the trees along the highway.

The planting of trees along highways has been taken up by service clubs, and there is in this work, splendid opportunities for such organizations.

The care after planting of the trees is very important for the first few years at least. For a couple of years grass and weeds should be kept away from the trees, either by cultivation or by mulching, for at least a couple of feet around the tree, or a circle four feet in diameter. Also, in dry seasons and in the dryer sections, the trees should be watered until well established.

The planting of shrubbery along highways is used to excellent advantage in many places in connection with the planting of trees. It is best to plant the trees first and the shrubs a year or two later. In any case, the roadside plantings should be kept free from weeds.

Roadside trees should be pruned only when really necessary, as when one side of the tree grows too fast and gets out of balance, or where branches rub, and so on. As with fruit trees, so with other varieties, we have been doing entirely too much pruning. Heading-in or heading-back of roadside trees usually makes them unattractive in appearance during at least a part of the year.

There has been a great deal of trouble by reason of the pruning of highway trees by public-service corporations. This has caused no end of difficulty. Fortunately, the better method of putting wires underground where they really belong, is rapidly being adopted by the more progressive public service corporations. A single storm may often save them a considerable part of the additional cost of underground wires as compared with pole lines.

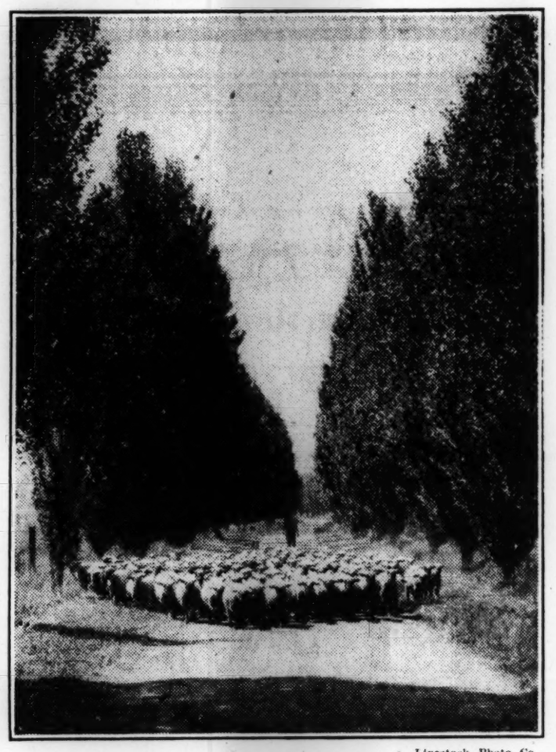
Memorial trees along roadsides are being planted more and more frequently, and there is nothing quite so fitting as such a living monument. But provisions should be made for the proper care of these trees after planting, or they may through neglect become a disgrace instead of an honor.

A young graduate of a university wished in some way to show his appreciation of his Alma Mater, but did not have the money to make a large gift, so he gave trees for a double row of elms on the campus, now grown into a most impressive memorial.

In some part of Europe, it is the custom to plant a tree for each child in the family. In Africa the natives select each his own special tree which is venerated and made a friend of.

We do not fully appreciate trees, but realization of the value of roadside planting is becoming more general. Thus individuals and communities will add really decorative tree plantings as memorials, enhancing the beauty of their community.

Nearly all the half million miles of hard roads the United States now has, are still bare of trees, so there is plenty to do in this direction. Right planting of the right trees can effect actual savings in road upkeep, besides supplying beauty, and acting as landmarks for airship pilots.



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A Highroad Planted With Poplars.

The Modern Flower Industry
The Gardenia

This is the fifth of a series of nine articles dealing with orchids, roses, carnations, violets, and other flowers of the commercial class. The origins of the most popular varieties are touched upon in these articles, and some facts concerning their producers are presented, as well as reasons for the popularity of certain flowers in the United States and other countries, and the causes underlying the changing styles in variety and color. The sixth article will appear next Saturday.

By JANET MABIE

PRESENT-DAY conditions in the gardenia market are an admirable illustration of the transitional stage with respect to prices through which the cut flower industry is now passing. Certainly highly reputable retail florists are deliberately holding "gardenia sales"; that is, they are stocking choice gardenias and selling them at a half or two-thirds the price which has hitherto been conventional for them, with the direct intention of familiarizing the public with them and of building up a wider market for them.

For a long time it has been the custom of those having gardenias to sell, to take large profits on small sales rather than to run any risk that the flower would come into the class considered ordinary. But with the advent of new gardenia varieties, with flowers of better lasting quality cut from plants whose general fragility has been reduced through much careful experimentation, there is a pronounced tendency to move along with other departments of the industry toward a willingness to accept smaller profits on larger volumes of sale. This constitutes the first positive indication there has been that this very beautiful flower which has so much to commend it may be genuinely popularized.

For many years there has been a fairly stable market for all that were grown of gardenias. Production volume has been small, however, in the northerly section of the United States and in Europe where the flower is not native because its use was restricted largely to ultra-decorative and luxurious occasions. It will cause those familiar with the flower and who love its waxen beauty and exotic perfume a little pang to realize that in Havana and Panama gardenias are sold for five cents apiece by street vendors as a matter of course, when it is not usual yet north of Virginia to find them for less than $1 apiece. The hothouse gardenia of the north is directly related to the Cape Jasmine of the South although intensive cultivation has brought out some slight differences of shape and perfume.

Originally great numbers of gardenias came from China, the East and West Indies, South America and, occasionally, from Sierra Leone. They are the blooms of an evergreen shrub and it is pleasant to observe that they are becoming more familiar as potted plants although they are still very expensive purchased so. Perhaps gardenias came first into commercial use as a substitute for orange blossoms in wedding bouquets; they do not resemble orange blossoms at all excepting in the creamy texture of their flowers; they have a totally different perfume and shape but they are by no means an indifferent substitute if orange blossoms cannot be found.

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The variety most commonly seen is a version of the Gardenia Fortunei, very strong growing, originally from China and with flowers which tend to be larger than those of the other commercially known varieties. In northern greenhouses they bloom from May to September and intensive culturalists have been able to extend the period of blooming several months longer. In the South where the closely related Cape Jasmine is used freely for hedges they bloom through every weather but the coldest and they are hardy as far north as Virginia.

Indeed, the heritage of the gardenia, as it is known in the United States and Europe under that name, is of the Southland of the United States, for the gardenia was named for Alexander Garden, M. D., a correspondent of Linnæus (or Carl von Linee) the eminent eighteenth century Swedish botanist whose most conspicuous contribution to his subject was his famous classification of plants according to certain characteristics. He was not infallible and certain of his findings were subsequently found to be faulty, but to him later naturalists were to owe many unassailable definitions of genera and species and the uniform use of specific names.

It is still too soon in the history of their culture to consider gardenias of great value to the retail grower; though a specialist, working in the colder sections, growing them in benches and able to evolve a system of bringing in his benches during the midwinter months, finds ready sale for them. To grow gardenias successfully they must be given houses by themselves. They require a night temperature of at least 60 degrees, they bloom slowly and the period of waiting for them to bloom is a period of care-taking, for they are very fussy plants and often without the slightest warning they will simply fail to produce presentable blooms.

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Comparatively few growers north of New York and Philadelphia have attempted any volume of gardenia production; A. N. Pierson of Cromwell, Conn., has been singularly successful with them, a part of his "old guard" type of genius in growing odd and unusual flowers. The most outstanding progress in the last three or four years in gardenia culture in the north has been made by W. E. Lenk of Belmont, Mass., who originated the "Belmont" gardenia, and who has made more specific effort to popularize gardenias than probably any grower in the country. It is Mr. Lenk's theory that if people grew to know gardenias (and one may still find persons who think them a species of rose), they would buy them, both as potted plants and as cut flowers for single or corsage use.

His gardenia house is a marvel of sensitive appreciation of the requirements of the plant; literally he has tried everything, even to some months of experimentation with the effect of violet ray lamps on the strengthening of the plants, to produce a stock which would yield more flowers of high quality than heretofore. Those who believe that a dollar or a dollar and a half for a single gardenia is an excessive price need only to be reminded of Mr. Lenk's assertion that the six weeks required to bring from a small bud a flower than can safely be offered in the commercial market is "only six weeks to wonder if the bud will bloom at all" can take from it some inkling of the hazard of gardenia growing; notwithstanding this, Mr. Lenk believes that the gardenia is on the eve of a popularization which has hitherto been deemed unlikely for a flower so sophisticated, so needing the most delicate handling; for nearly two years now he has been deliberately holding his prices down 15 or 20 cents under the former wholesale price in an effort to influence retailers to stimulate the market by reducing the retail price; it is slow business; there is a sophisticated tradition about gardenia prices that is difficult to undo; but in no single flower of the industry is there greater opportunity to test the theory that the grower or growers who control the sources of supply can set their own prices; there is an established though still comparatively moderate market for gardenias; sources of them are few, and if growers continue to set a moderate wholesale price withal maintaining a fairly stabilized volume of production, it is practically inevitable that, not far hence, retailers will see the wisdom of taking a moderate profit for the sake of building up a large, steady market to take the place of the former small, seasonal market.

Everlastings—Their Use and Culture

THE straw-flower, one species of everlasting, was known and used to a great extent in the colonial days. The old forms of this plant were inferior in size and color, and the culture was gradually given up, and every bit of space in the garden allotted to the new and larger flowers that were being introduced.

Within the last few years many new species of everlastings in various colors have been made available. Since all of these are native to the drier portions of South Africa and Australia, they are most easily grown in the United States, withstanding with impunity the rather dry summers.

Though the flowers of these plants are extremely decorative, their habit is weedy, and they had best be grown in the kitchen garden. They need only to be planted in fairly rich soil, thinned, and cultivated sparingly. Then from July till frost one may gather the flowers that will be welcomed during the winter months when gardens are bare and brown.

The flowers should be gathered when not quite full-blown, that is, before the flower shows the yellow disk that forms its center. This disk if the flower were allowed to open fully, would burst and send the parachute-like seeds floating through the rooms. After gathering they should be hung, heads downward, in a cool, dry place.

The following are a few everlastings that are offered by nearly all seedsmen: Accroclinium—rose, white, single and double; ammobium—white, semi-double; Celosia Plumosa—red, yellow and orange plumes; gomphrena—clover-like, various colors; helichrysum—largest and best, red, yellow, salmon, white, double; rhodanthe—various colors, in sprays; verathemum—rose, purple, white, graceful.

These species all range from 12 to 18 inches in height. Only the celosia, which is a species of cockscomb, and the helichrysum, are sold separately. These two may be used together, and in their yellow and orange shades offer possibilities for most cheerful winter decorations.

The Garden Path

Butte, Mont.
Special Correspondence

GIVEN a choice in the matter, I probably should not have chosen Butte, Mont., as the scene of my gardening efforts, but since my home is here and here my garden must be, I am happy to have proved that here very lovely flowers can be grown.

Since the passing of the copper smelter from Butte we have no more nights when the sulphur smoke comes down and in a few hours destroys the result of a whole season's gardening, but there remain other handicaps.

Many plants find our altitude too high—we are 5700 feet above sea level; our summers are very short, frosts often occurring as late as June and as early as the latter part of August; our soil is shallow and without the proper elements for plant growth. These have to be supplied by quantities of fertilizer.

The Bright Side

But I am glad to say that there is a reverse side to the picture and a very bright side. There are remarkably few insect pests, an abundance of water, frequent summer rains and long sunny days. In midsummer our dawns come at 3 o'clock in the morning and the sun sets at 8 or 8:30 in the evening. I have a theory that this brilliant sunlight brings out a brilliance and clarity of color in the flowers which I have not seen anywhere else.

In 1917 we planted our first trees and made our lawn. Many perennials were planted, but to fill the borders while waiting for the perennials to reach perfection, we sowed the seeds of annuals and it was then that I learned to love these delightful flowers, so that since then I have always devoted one border to annuals and we tuck them in to fill the spaces between and in front of the taller perennials.

One lovely border is given over to delphiniums, anchusas, bachelor buttons, harebells and all the blue flowers for which we can find space. This border forms the southern boundary of the garden and is shaded by tall poplar trees. Here are a bird bath and a seat and in summer this is a delightful retreat.

The eastern boundary is marked by an old-fashioned hedgerow where flourish bush honeysuckles, caraganas, lilacs, spireas, wild roses, buffalo berries and flowering currants, while in front of the shrubs are columbines, astilbe, lychnis, goldenrod and many other old-time perennials.

The spring garden is gay with tulips, daffodils and grape hyacinths and as a border for the whole there are crocuses in spring and tulip-poppies in summer.

A Year-Round Joy

On the other two sides, which are the street sides of the place, is a beautiful hedge of cotoneaster acutifolia, which is a year-round joy. Its summer foliage of glossy green becomes a fiery crimson in the fall and all winter the quince-shaped black berries cling to the bushes.

In groups about the lawn are Canadian poplars, laurel-leaved willows, golden willows, cut-leaf birches and several spruce trees.

Any story of my garden would be incomplete without a word about the birds. We seem to be in the direct path of their migration and many species which nest in the Far North stop here for a day or two on their journey. To persuade them to tarry a while we have offered every inducement. Our hospitality consists of an absence of cats, a pool, two bird baths and many of the berry-bearing bushes which they love.

Of course the robins and mountain bluebirds nest and stay all summer and lately we have induced some of the warblers to linger, and last summer a pair of lovely white-crowned sparrows built a nest and raised a family in our shrubbery border.

A. D. B.

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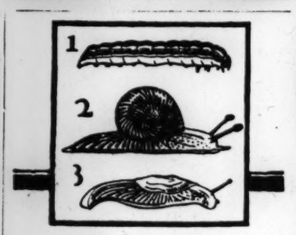

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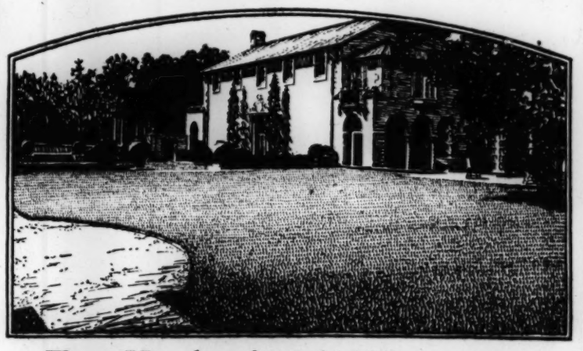

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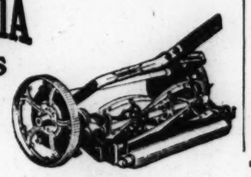

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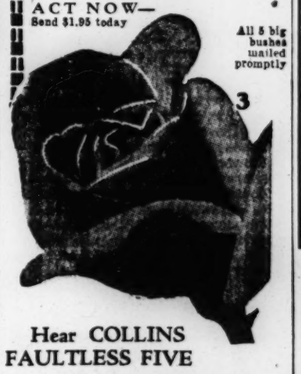

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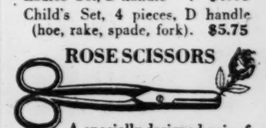

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No Support for Americans Who Seek Monopolistic Foreign Concessions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSTON, Tex.—Declaration that the United States Department of State will not support Americans in any attempt to obtain monopolistic concessions from foreign governments was a feature of the closing session of the Fifteenth National Foregin Trade Convention here.

The speaker was W. R. Castle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State. He made it clear the American Government holds that any special favors sought abroad by American business men militates against the open door policy, for which the Department of State has always stood.

"The world tendency," Mr. Castle declared, "is to support the policy of the open door. The spread of trade in free and friendly competition is a guarantee of peace. It increases understanding of each other and, with understanding, comes greater charity."

Monopoly in trade violates the whole policy of the open door, he said, and he explained that while refusing to help establish any American trade monopoly in foreign lands, the State Department "strives with all its might to prevent the granting of monopolies to others."

International Traffic Officer

Mr. Castle drew a picture of the Department of State in the rôle of international traffic officer, clearing the channels of trade for American business expansion, as well as exercising its political functions. Trade treaties are constantly being negotiated to aid American business abroad.

Three treaties have been negotiated, Mr. Castle stated, by which American traders automatically receive the benefits of any drop in import duties put into effect by the other nations, and 14 additional treaties of similar purport are being negotiated.

"The department has also made temporary arrangements," he continued, "with 16 nations by which discrimination is abolished or reduced to a minimum until such time as treaties can actually be signed. When we realize that foreign commerce amounts to $9,000,000,000 annually the vital importance of these treaty arrangements can be understood."

Rights All Over World

"We have succeeded in getting for Americans the same rights and privileges in most of the territories now, since the war, under mandate, that are enjoyed by the nationals of the mandatory powers," he went on. "In the Near East, in Turkey and Persia, for example, we have secured, or are working to secure, privileges for American business at least equal to the privileges enjoyed by any other foreigner. All this is made more difficult, as in many parts of Europe, by the violent spirit of nationalism that has suddenly developed since the war.

"In Mexico Mr. Morrow is rapidly solving the difficulties that have made the country unsafe for American business. Throughout Latin America people are beginning to understand, I think, the spirit which actuates the Government of the United States. We have no smallest desire to tie up any of these countries to a financial yoke.

"We want no territory, have no wish to influence them politically, except in so far as keeping the peace may be called political. The purpose of the Department of State is rather to keep their loans in bounds so that the money they borrow may be used wholly to make them self-supporting and self-respecting."

Reasons for Progress

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in a paper prepared for the convention, and who was unexpectedly called to Europe, said:

"The world has made more advance in the last century and a quarter than in all previous recorded time, yet we are hardly more than over the threshold."

This remarkable progress he attributed to six agencies of transportation and communication: the railroad, steamship, telegraph, products of the nineteenth century, and the automobile, airplane and radio, brought forth by the twentieth century.

"These six things have given new meaning to our life and our work," he said. "They have helped us the better to visualize the true relationship that we in this country bear to those in any other land. No longer is it possible for human life anywhere within the range of these six agencies of advance to go on as it did 100 years ago in the simple routine of ordinary existence."

George C. Davis, customs adviser of the National Council of American Importers and Traders, Inc., New York City, declared the work of the tariff commission under the "flexible provision" has been "disappointing."

This section provides that the commission fix the tariff on the basis of costs of production in the United States and other lands, and Mr. Davis said this had almost invariably resulted in higher duties. Mr. Davis urged remodeling of the "retaliatory" provisions of the Tariff Act, especially condemning the valuation system now used. He also advocated taking away from courts of review the "country of origin" marking of imports, contending this was purely an administrative matter, and that at present it is working a hardship on exporters in other countries.

FANNING ISLANDER ARRIVES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER—Although she is 21 years old, Miss Naomi Mitchell, who arrived here a few days ago, had never seen a street car before. She is a Fanning Islander and had lived in that remote outpost in mid-Pacific all her life. She was accompanied by her parents, employees of the Pacific Cable Board, which maintains an important cable station on the island. Miss Mitchell is on her way to England to visit relatives. There are only 20 white persons on the island and every two years they are granted a furlough, but never before has Miss Mitchell had the opportunity of visiting a city.

Electric Men See Wide Field Ahead

In 40 Years Only 10 P. C. Developed, It Is Shown

After 40 years of growth, the electrical industry in the United States has realized only 10 per cent of its possible development, A. K. Baylor of the General Electric Company of New York told members of the Metropolitan Electric League, meeting at the Engineers' Club in Boston.

This estimate, declared Mr. Baylor, is made after careful investigation, and in full cognizance of the amount of electric power used by the railroads, in industrial plants and in the home.

"It is toward an increased use of electricity in the home that the industry is at present concentrating much of its energy," said Mr. Baylor. "Power companies have invested approximately $3,000,000,000 in machinery for supplying electricity for the home.

"Yet this machinery is idle for 85 per cent of the time," he continued. "The average family is paying but 7½ cents a day for what can readily be described as the greatest material boon of modern times. If, by the sale of electrical appliances, this load can be doubled, so that the home-supplying machinery of the power companies is busy for 30 per cent of the time, instead of the present 15 per cent, it would be analogous to having these companies 'find' $3,000,000,000."

Mr. Baylor was high in his praise of the accomplishments and possibilities of electricity. He had seen it grow, he said, from something regarded as a novelty to perhaps the most important industrial factor in the United States. Its 40 years of growth, he declared, coincides exactly with the greatest period of industrial expansion any nation has ever known. Delegations coming from abroad to study the reason for this prosperity, Mr. Baylor concluded, have been almost unanimous in nominating the great number of electrically developed horsepower per worker as a principal cause.

Paintings Depict 'Friendly North'

Mountains, Canyons and Skies Symbolized by Artist

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Fifteen years in Alaska and the Canadian Rockies have changed the "frozen North" into the "friendly North" for Leonard M. Davis, artist, who has sought to put a co-called mystic language into familiar words by means of approximately 100 paintings which he has just brought to the American Museum of Natural History. Most of these works are devoted to the mountains, canyons, skies, and flowers of the North.

In the scenes of these paintings, which will be on exhibit until May 12, Mr. Davis said he found a definite symbolism which could be applied to everyday needs everywhere. Several of his paintings which belonged formerly to this group have been bought by the Prince of Wales and are now hanging in Marlborough House in London. These were part of a series picturing the ranch of the Prince of Wales in Alberta.

Another group in Mr. Davis's exhibit is one which was said to be the only consecutive series of paintings of the aurora borealis. There are 27 pictures in this series, which, he explained, are primarily of astronomical interest. They include his observations of northern skies over a period of 15 years.

One of his mountain subjects is called, "There Is Always Another Height to Climb." Another shows a mountainside of brilliant fireweed and bluebells in bloom after the ravages of a forest fire. This he has called "Reconstruction." In still another, called "Rock of Ages," the artist has brought out the strength that lies in following the straight and narrow path.

BISHOP NICHOLSON HONORED

DETROIT (AP) — Bishop Thomas Nicholson of the Methodist Episcopal area of Detroit and president of the Anti-Saloon League of America has been chosen to succeed Bishop Luther D. Wilson as head of the area which comprises New York City and the eastern half of the State, it was announced here.

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"Measured Locations" means that each location has been analyzed, appraised, clocked, PROPERLY PRICED and LISTED UNDER OPTION to insure delivery before being submitted to chains.

There have been assembled by this organization, through its three strategically located branches, "Measured Locations" in 69 cities (west of the Mississippi). These are also in grouped cities to fit chain merchandising and management.

Our statistical department will furnish complete and exact information and data on each of these locations at your request.

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Descendants Who Buy Monroe Law Office

Wide World

LAW OFFICE NOW MONROE SHRINE

Entrance to the One-Story Building in Fredericksburg, Va., in Which James Monroe, Fifth President, Had His Law Offices. Standing in the Doorway Are Laurence Gouverneur Hoes, Great-Grandson of Monroe, Who Purchased the Building and Turned It Over to the State of Virginia as a Monroe Museum, and His Mother, Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, of Washington, D. C.

Shrine to Monroe Dedicated at Old Home, Fredericksburg, Va.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—Dedication of the shrine to James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, has attracted many prominent Americans as well as representatives of foreign diplomatic corps to this city. In the little low building where 142 years ago James Monroe, a serious young lawyer, first established his offices, exercises in his honor were held and the building opened as a museum wherein will be displayed the most complete Monroe collection in existence.

Among some of those accepting invitations are the Ambassador from Spain and Señora de Padilla, the Bolivian Minister and Madame de Medina, the Minister of the Dominican Republic and Señora Morales, the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Kerimeh Mouhtar Bey, the Austrian Minister and Madame Prochnick, the Cuban Minister and Señora de Ferara, the Bulgarian Minister and Madame Radewa, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Senator and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, Senator and Mrs. Carter Glass and Representative S Otis Bland.

Still Quote Monroe

Additional interest is attached to the ceremonies of dedication because of problems of a diplomatic nature to which modern statesmen are applying precedents established during Monroe's Administration. Grounds similar to those taken by the United States in rejecting membership in the League of Nations were presented by Monroe for refusing to participate in a proposed international prize court; his concern over the "rapidly developing crisis threatening the young liberties" of South America is echoed in the recent deliberations of the Pan-American Congress; while fundamentals incorporated in the famous doctrine which bears his name still exert tremendous influence in the diplomatic relations of the United States and her sister republics.

The property in Fredericksburg, which was purchased by Laurence Gouverneur Hoes of Washington, D. C., a great grandson of Monroe, has been restored to its original appearance and turned over to the State to be used as a museum commemorating the achievements of its early occupant.

Priceless Monroe Collection

Besides innumerable letters, documents and papers preserved in the shrine, there may be seen the sword and sash worn by Monroe when he was the United States Minister to the Court of Napoleon, the desk used by him in the White House and upon which he probably drafted the Monroe Doctrine, the dress which Mrs. Monroe wore when she was presented at the Court of St. James's, an umbrella presented to Monroe by the city of Boston which is a duplicate of the one presented to Lafayette, and numerous other items of historic interest.

Monroe was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1758. In 1776 he joined his country's standard, leaving his studies at William and Mary College. He was with the Continental Army during the evacuation of New York and the retreat through New Jersey, and finally on Christmas day at Trenton saw the tide of General Washington's military fortunes turn toward ultimate victory.

Later he served as an aide to Lord Stirling. In 1778 he returned to Virginia to take up the study of law under his lifelong patron and friend, Thomas Jefferson. In 1782 he was chosen for the Virginia Assembly, where it was his privilege to sit as one of the representatives of the Nation into whose hands George Washington surrendered his commission. As a member of the Continental Congress, in 1783, he took part in the ratification of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, the transaction which officially closed the Revolutionary War.

Married in 1786

In 1786 he married Miss Kortwright of New York, who gained the title, when in Paris with Mr. Monroe, of "la belle Americaine."

From the Fredericksburg days Monroe's service to his country continued almost without interruption until the end of his public career. In 1787 he was chosen again for the Assembly. From 1790 to 1794 he was United States Senator from Virginia. In 1794 he was appointed Minister to France by President Washington. Here his deep sympathy for the cause of Republicanism led him to show his sentiments rather too frankly for diplomatic methods of his day, and he was recalled two years later for his opposition of John Jay's treaty with England. From 1799 to 1802 he was Governor of Virginia, where he was twice elected. In 1803 he was again sent to France as a special envoy, where, with a colleague, he completed negotiations which resulted in the purchase of the Louisiana Territory. Then he became Minister to the Court of St. James's, and was instrumental in negotiating a treaty with England in 1807. Returning to America, he was again elected Governor of Virginia in 1811, but resigned to accept a position in Madison's Cabinet.

Served in Madison's Cabinet

From 1811 to 1817 he served as Secretary of State. In 1814-15 he held the office of Secretary of War as well.

In 1817 he was inaugurated President of the United States, to which high position he was re-elected in 1820, and from which he retired, in 1825, to private pursuits.

The subjects which claimed Monroe's paramount attention during his Presidency were the defense of the Atlantic seaboard, the promotion of internal improvements, the Seminole War, the acquisition of Florida, the Missouri Compromise, and the drafting of the document known as the Monroe Doctrine. His Administration is often referred to as the "era of good feeling," and began and ended in a sort of pageantry—first by a presidential tour of the states and last by the national reception to Lafayette. He passed on July 4, 1831.

William Wirt, who was appointed Attorney-General in 1817 says of Monroe: "In his stature he is about the middle height of men, rather firmly set, with nothing further remarkable in his person except his muscular compactness and apparent ability to endure labor. His dress and personal appearance are those of a plain and modest gentleman. He is a man of soft, polite, and even assiduous attentions; but these, although they are always well-timed, judicious, and evidently the offspring of an obliging and philanthropic temper, are never performed with the striking and captivating graces of a Marlborough or a Bolingbroke. To be plain, there is often in his manner an inartificial and even an awkward simplicity, which, while it provokes the smile of a more polished person, forces him to the opinion that Mr. Monroe is a man of a most sincere and artless soul."

High Lights in Career of President Monroe

1774—Entered William and Mary College.
1776—Lieutenant in Continental Army.
1780—Military Commissioner from Virginia to Southern Army.
1780—Studied law with Jefferson.
1782—Chosen to the Assembly. Member of Executive Council.
1783-1786—Member of the Continental Congress.
1786—Married Miss Kortwright; opened law office in Fredericksburg.
1788—Member of Virginia Convention to ratify the Constitution.
1790-1794—United States Senator.
1794—Minister to France.
1799-1802—Governor of Virginia; twice elected.
1803-1807 — Minister to France, Spain, and England.
1810—Chosen to Assembly for third time.
1811—Again chosen Governor of Virginia; resigned.
1811-17—Secretary of State under Madison; and, 1814-15, also Secretary of War.
1817—Inaugurated President.
1821—Inaugurated second time.
1823—Enunciation of Monroe Doctrine.
1824—Reception to Lafayette.
1825—Retired from office.

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May 8, 1928

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk

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EXPANSION PLAN MAKING STRIDES IN KANSAS CITY

Six New Industries Brought to Territory and 21 More Under Investigation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Development not only of the city proper, but aiming to employ resources and build up purchasing power in the whole contiguous territory, which has become an integral part of Kansas City's $2,250,000 expansion program, is showing results, according to W. H. Manss, industrial engineer in charge.

Mr. Manss has had much experience in industrial development and his conclusions have grown out of more than 80 surveys which he has directed. While with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Mr. Manss was instrumental in the establishment of an average of three new industries daily in that road's territory.

Discussing his Kansas City project as far as it has been mapped out, Mr. Manss pointed out that under the plan, six new industries were brought to Kansas City within two weeks, and investigation undertaken of 21 others that might be available.

One of the initial steps toward administration of the expansion program, which is an activity related to the Chamber of Commerce, has been the establishment of branch offices in Chicago and New York.

The plan includes not only stimulation of industries for the manufacture of agricultural products but the encouragement of agricultural products that hitherto have been overlooked. Mr. Manss mentioned the growing of soy beans, sunflower seeds and other sources of vegetable oils. The plan also envisions the utilization of corn stalks and other waste products of the farm which can be converted as by-products into profitable commodities.

Industrial use of mineral resources of the territory also is planned, particularly raw materials that now are shipped for manufacture to distant regions and brought back here for consumption as finished products. Aid, in the form of reorganization and even financial assistance, of small industries already in the city is contemplated.

"In short, the aim is a scientific development of the whole territory," said Mr. Manss. "This will involve creation of an 'industrial consciousness,' to the end that the territory will produce and manufacture more and more of what is consumed within it."

BOY SCOUTS PLANT PINES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Boy Scouts of Asheville have planted 1000 pine trees in Pisgah Forest, thus doing their bit for the preservation of western North Carolina timberlands.

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63 Louis Prang Street, Boston, Mass.

England Expands Electric System

Believed Destined to Be Most Electrified Country

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—England will be the most thoroughly electrified country in the world when the program of the Electricity Commission, which was provided for in laws passed last year, is completed, it was predicted by Loyall A. Osborne, president of the Westinghouse Electric International Company, who has just arrived here on the Mauretania, of the Cunard Line, after making a first-hand survey of electric power conditions in England, Scotland, France and Germany.

"More than $600,000,000 will be spent in standardizing and co-ordinating the electric supply systems in England, and when the work of installing the new plants is completed England will have the most complete and newest electric lighting and power organization of any part of the world," he said.

It is believed by electrical engineers and builders in England that the re-powering program there will be completed within six or eight years, he said. Under the present non-standardized conditions of electric supply, he said, England uses one horsepower of electricity for each person working, while the proportion in the United States is four horsepower per person. These proportions, he said, indicate the extent to which production is accomplished by machine instead of hand methods.

BOY WINS TRIP ABROAD

NEW YORK (AP)—A trip to Europe, first prize in the second national high school examination by the League of Nations, was awarded to Henry B. Bobo, 15, of Clarksdale, Miss., the educational committee of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association announced. Papers were submitted from 986 high schools. Second prize of $100 was awarded to Marcia Maylott, 16, of Springfield, Mass.

PRESIDENT LIGHTS BEACON

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Coolidge inaugurated the Lindbergh Airway Beacon Thursday night by pressing a button at the White House. The beacon, atop the 29-story new City Hall in Los Angeles, is of 8,000,000 candlepower.

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NEW AIR MAIL TO SOUTH DUE TO OPEN MAY 1

Direct Link to Be Established Between New York and New Orleans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Direct air mail service from New York to New Orleans, via Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Greensboro, N. C., Spartansburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham and Mobile, Ala., will be inaugurated on May 1, by Pitcairn Aviation of Philadelphia, which is operating the New York to Atlanta route. St. Tammany-Gulf Coast Airways is operating the connecting line from Atlanta to New Orleans.

This will open the first regular air mail into the South by the Eastern route and will cover 1242 miles in overnight time.

Bids have been asked for by the Post Office Department for extension of the service from New Orleans to Laredo, Tex., to meet the proposed air mail service from Mexico City.

A contract has been given to the Pitcairn Company to operate an extension of the line from Atlanta to Miami, Fla., where Pan-American Airways planes will connect with Cuba. The Department of Commerce expects to have the Atlanta-Miami line ready in the autumn.

HISTORY PICTURED ON CHINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — The Union Pacific Railway has begun installation of new china, decorated with a pictorial history of transportation in America, on the dining cars of its limited transcontinental trains. Five epochs are represented in colored scenes depicting the travois of the Indians, the covered wagon of the pioneer, the pony express, the overland stage coach and the first transcontinental railroad.

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SPYING ON SUN MEANS EXILE IN NITRATE DESERT

Returned Observers Tell of Three-Year Vigil in Chilean Wilderness

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — For three years Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman have been exiles in the nitrate deserts of Chile. Natural scientists at the Smithsonian Institution here wanted spies to carry out in that area an elaborate system of espionage directed at the sun.

Since 1925 they have been stationed at the Smithsonian's solar observatory near Calama, Chile, in a land so lonesome, according to the returned observer, and his wife, "that even the Indians can't be hired to stay there."

"The desert is quite barren," said Mr. Freeman simply. "It supports no animal or plant life. The only wild animal we saw in three years at the station was a fox, and that was near Calama."

Nitrate is exported from Chile to all countries of the world as a splendid fertilizer. But no plants grow on it in this part of Chile. There is nitrate—and nothing else.

Water Hauled 12 Miles

"Our drinking and washing water we hauled by automobile from Calama, 12 miles distant," Mr. Freeman said. "This was snow water piped down from the mountains by the railroad company."

And here, lost in the desert, the outpost of natural science was set up and faithfully guarded in order that matters might be observed and reported upon which most people will never understand but which nevertheless are of interest to all the people of the world.

The Smithsonian has three such stations in out-of-the-way corners of the globe. At them the institution is making daily measurements of the sun's radiation over a long term of years. This will prove that the sun's rays do, or do not, vary in intensity. If they do vary, then the amount will be determined, to provide data from which to learn the influence of this variation, particularly on the earth's weather.

Startling possibilities of forecast are held forth. Mild or severe seasons might be foretold long in advance. Then, too, the advance or recession of polar ice caps might be predicted. These momentous matters can only be charted by the aid of such faithful young couples as the Freemans, entering voluntary exile at a very moderate Government remuneration.

Eggs $1.50 a Dozen

In consequence of the absence of water, Mr. Freeman reported, fresh food of any sort, other than meat, was a rarity. Three years they lived from tins and dried foods. Occasionally, of course, there were vegetables from the coast; but what good is a larder and ice-box, 600 miles away? Fresh eggs there were in the winter—at $1.50 a dozen.

The paternal Government thought to relieve the monotony of existence at the observatory, and equipped it with a radio. But American radio sets are not built to overcome Chilean desert static. "It sounded like a hail storm," said Mr. Freeman tersely.

Now that the three years are over, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman sometimes look back almost with regret to the solitary desert life. There were no automobiles there. There were no distracting telephones; no city smoke. If there weren't any flowers, at least one could see the sky without interposition of skyscrapers.

After a vacation in California, Mr. Freeman will probably return to Washington to continue investigations in connection with solar radiation under Dr. C. G. Abbot.

SHIPPERS PLAN WIDER SERVICE

St. Lawrence Route Anticipates Record Business This Coming Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Shipping companies have made plans for record movement of pasengers and freight via the St. Lawrence route this season. The White Star Line, which for many years has maintained weekly sailings of passenger liners from Montreal to Belfast and Liverpool, will inaugurate a new fortnightly service to Havre, Southampton and London, and will also begin a regular service to Glasgow. The White Star's summer schedule shows 30 per cent more sailings from Montreal than last year.

The associated Anchor-Donaldson and Cunard lines will also increase their sailings from Montreal by 30 per cent. These will include sailings to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton and London.

The Canadian Pacific will have two new passenger liners in the St. Lawrence service this season, and also two new 14-knot freighters.

Two new services to German ports will be inaugurated in May. The North German Lloyd, in conjunction with the Cairn Line, will operate a weekly service between Montreal and Hamburg and Bremen, employing large boats of the freighter type with accommodation for a small number of passengers. The Hamburg-American, in co-operation with the County Line, will also open a new service between Montreal and Quebec and German ports.

The Canadian National Steamships (formerly the Canadian Government Merchant Marine) will place in its service from Montreal to London and Antwerp 8000-ton boats, in lieu of 5000-ton boats, and increase the number of sailings from one every fortnight to one every 10 days. The Canadian National will open a new monthly service from Montreal to Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, and will increase the number of sailings to St. Johns, N. F. It will continue its regular services to Australia and Bristol and Swansea, and will make notable improvements in its various services to the British West Indies, Havana and British Honduras.

ONTARIO MOVIES ARE CLASSIFIED

"U" and "A" Stand for "Universal" and "Adult"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Educationists and leaders in women's organizations express pleasure at the announcement of the new classification of motion pictures soon to be required by provincial censors. Commencing in a few weeks every picture passed by the board of censors at Toronto for exhibition in theaters of the province will bear either the letter "U" or the letter "A." These classifications stand, respectively, for "universal" and "adult," and will signify whether the film is suitable for universal showing, to audiences of all ages, or suitable for grown-ups only.

Theaters will be required to use the letter in their advertising, and the public will thus be informed of the status of the picture. Children will not be prohibited from seeing the pictures marked "A," the judgment in such case being left to parents. But the marking will be a guide to parents, most of whom, it is believed, will take steps to see that their children see only films which are marked "U." The introduction of the classification system is along the lines of the scheme in effect in Britain.

COPPER CONSUMPTION EVER ON THE INCREASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—That the outlook for copper mining is bright despite a temporary overproduction was the opinion expressed by C. P. Browning, general manager of the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, in an address before the Chamber of Mines. Mr. Browning pointed out that statistics show that the consumption of copper increases 60 per cent each 10 years and that with the increased industrialism of the Orient and India in the near future the demand for copper will grow enormously.

Speaking of the Britannia mine, Mr. Browning stated that it is now producing 4500 tons of crude ore every 24 hours and that during 1927 the output of the mine was 34,000,000 pounds of copper and 174,000 ounces of silver. Employees of the mine number 1000 and the payroll amounts to approximately $1,750,000 per annum.

"PRUNE PULP" IS LATEST

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN FRANCISCO—"Prune pulp" is the latest development of California prune growers who are endeavoring to find new outlets for their overabundant crops. It resembles apple butter in appearance, and is made by crushing ripe prunes from which the pits and part of the skins have been removed. It has been successfully used in a number of bakery products and confections, and soda fountains in this vicinity report that prune ice cream and "prune malted milk" are increasing in popular favor.

IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

Land Disappears From the Arctic

THE arctic has long been an attractive spot — to some. Ever since Henry Hudson followed the winding fringes of the impenetrable ice fields from Nova Zembla to Greenland, in 1607, it has challenged the adventurer and pretty much eluded the investigator. The north pole has been bounded by a vast area of Unknown, and it has been so labeled on the maps claiming twentieth century enlightenment.

CAPT. WILKINS

Recent years have brought persistent efforts to invade this outpost of the unexplored. The airplane and the dirigible have augmented the ship and the dog-sled. Less than two years ago Byrd flew over the polar region, and a few days later Ellsworth and Amundsen reached about the same spot also by air. Certainly it isn't the trip it used to be, however hazardous it is today.

Capt. George H. Wilkins and his pilot, Carl Ben Eielson by their successful flight over the arctic have added a skillful and daring feat to their record as explorers, and have brought to light geographical knowledge which to date has either been lacking or distorted. They battled the intense cold, and the recurring fog and snow storms for 20 hours and 23 minutes as they spanned the distance from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Green Harbor, Svalbard, near Spitzbergen.

Wilkins and Eielson went over the arctic to serve the ends of research, and their report will do to the map of the arctic area something like what the Versailles conference did to the map of Europe. Country which was once, is no more. Where Peary, Stefansson and MacMillan thought they saw indications of land, Wilkins was able to determine, he has stated, that no land exists. "Keenan Land," "Harris Land," and Cook's "Islands," already accorded a place on modern maps, must come off.

Captain Wilkins as well as Commander Byrd is planning separate explorations to the antarctic this autumn.

Primary Information

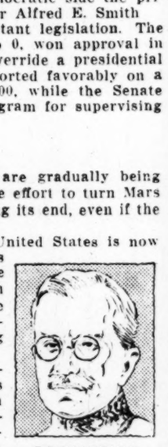
PRESIDENTIAL primaries on which Herbert Hoover's position as the ranking Republican candidate largely rested brought returns distinctly advancing the candidacy of the Secretary of Commerce. Massachusetts and Ohio showed overwhelming preference for Mr. Hoover whose campaign managers are also discovering potential support in Pennsylvania and Tennessee. On the Democratic side the primary balloting was similarly decisive for Governor Alfred E. Smith

Congress, at the same time, is pressing important legislation. The flood control bill, having passed the Senate 70 to 0, won approval in the House 254 to 90, more than enough votes to override a presidential veto. The Senate Finance Committee has just reported favorably on a tax measure calling for a reduction of $203,865,000, while the Senate itself voted its approval of the Administration program for supervising the elections in Nicaragua.

Mars Gives Ground

MORE definite form and better organization are gradually being given to the cause of a stable peace, and the effort to turn Mars out of the civilized world altogether is gaining its end, even if the steps do seem to come a bit slowly.

The system of arbitration treaties which the United States is now negotiating with 20 different nations has had its second signer in Italy, a circumstance to which some significance is attached because Italy was known to be the least cordial of the powers which have already been approached. Nobile Giacomo de Martino, the Italian Ambassador, and Secretary Kellogg signed the document in Washington.



DE MARTINO

The American draft treaty specifically renouncing war of all kinds under all circumstances remains the uppermost topic of consideration in the foreign offices of the principal countries. France, still insistent upon certain reservations to such a declaration, has dispatched its views to the nations concerned, and both proposals are being fully threshed out in public discussion. Great Britain has indicated a cordiality to the American draft, a condition which is likely to bring it widespread European support.

An Economic Peace

FOREIGN trade can be a peacemaker, a leveler of racial walls, an improver of living conditions, and a unifier of the common interests.

Such is the tenor of the reports presented at the convention of the National Foreign Trade Council at Houston, Tex. Modern business is tending to eradicate the old concept of foreign trade as a breeder of wars. The labor, the products and the service of one people constantly ameliorate the life of all other peoples, for through the agency of quickened transportation and communication the isolation of any people is no longer possible.

Superpower in the Ether

SAYS the Radio Editor as to The Wake of the News: Presentation of the reallocation plan of the various radio industries group to the Federal Commission shows definitely that the use of superpower radiocasting meets with general favor throughout the industry. This is particularly of value at this time in order to clarify the position of Commissioner Orestes H. Caldwell of New York, proponent of high-powered transmission.

O. H. CALDWELL

Commissioner Caldwell has been under constant fire since joining the commission and the opposition has alleged that he works too closely with the interests of the Radio Corporation of America. It so happens that the few stations using suitable power for the retention of a nation-wide cleared channel on the air are those owned by the R. C. A. and its allied companies.

When it is realized that the ratio of the amount of useful area over which a station can satisfactorily send a program to the area in which this station will cause undesirable interference in the form whistles is 3 to 12,500, it is patent that a station of any fair amount of power really needs the area of the whole country for its wave, that is, it should have a cleared channel. Since it is tying up a clear channel it should give maximum service on this channel.

This means superpower such as the present 50,000-watt stations of WJZ and WEAF, while really first-class service demands 100,000 watts or more. Commissioner Caldwell is receiving much support on this question of superpower, for, as he states, "Only by setting up a sound engineering structure can we hope to have the maximum of radio service under the present law, or accomplish our goal of delivering good radio programs to every home in America."

Mr. Baldwin, Your Pad and Pencil!

AND, in closing, may it be remarked that Stanley Baldwin is hereby invited to submit an article for this column at his earliest convenience. The fact is that although Mr. Baldwin is known to be active in matters of state in Great Britain, he has long had a yearning to write something and have it printed with his name right at the top. The yearnings of statesmen should not be disregarded too lightly. "When I retire," he said recently, "I should like to feel that there was one kind-hearted editor who, out of pity or whatever the motive might be, did once make me an offer." The Prime Minister, perhaps a bit modestly, added that he would accept either a penny a line or a penny a mile. Mr. Prime Minister, you have your offer. You may choose your subject, and let it run, say, a foot and a half. J. R. D.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT CURBS NEW SALOONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—No more saloons or eating establishments in which hard liquors are sold will be issued licenses, in the Federal District of Mexico, according to instructions given to the Department of Interior through the Governor's office The action is in keeping with the policy of the Federal Government, announced at the beginning of 1928 that every effort would be made to curb opening of drinking establishments in Mexico.

A number had attempted to evade the ruling, which applied to "cantinas" by opening refreshment stands and restaurants, ostensibly as eating places but in reality, specializing in the sale of liquor. The latest ruling is designed to plug this loophole. A large number of applications for licenses have been refused already under the recent order.

NICARAGUAN VOTE POSTPONED

MANAGUA, Nicar. (AP)—The Nicaraguan presidential election has been postponed from Oct. 7 to Nov. 14. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, president of the National Election Board, who was named to supervise the election by President Coolidge, is returning to the United States temporarily.

CANADIAN NAVAL SHIPS CONVOY SEAL HERDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C. — The annual northward migration of Pacific seal herds is under way along this coast now and the Canadian Government is supplying the creatures with safe conduct through Canadian waters. Ships of the Canadian navy stationed here have been detailed to convoy the herds while they are off the coast of British Columbia, on the way to their summer home on the Primiloff Islands and contiguous islands.

Under international treaty the seals are protected from molestation and the Canadian authorities, co-operating with the United States, will see that they come to no harm in their long journey. The birds are so large that ships have no difficulty following them day and night.

QUEBEC TO BE GIVEN EXTRA HOUR TO DRINK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC—A bill to extend the closing hour of beer taverns from 10 p. m. to 11 p. m. has been given third reading in the House of Assembly. Another amendment to the Liquor Act makes all persons found in "blind pigs" liable to arrest and punishment. At present only the proprietor can be arrested.

L. A. Taschereau, the Premier, said that the object of the extension of the closing hour was to combat "blind pigs." He had received many representations from Montreal that people not being able to get a legal drink after leaving theaters went to "blind pigs." L'Action Catholique observes that the only object of allowing the taverns to keep open an extra hour is the encouragement of consumption of more beer, and adds that the brewers have more influence than is good for the people.

Republican Hostess

Underwood

MRS. JACOB L. LOOSE
Benefactress of Kansas City, Chosen for Important Post.

Republicans Name Official Hostess

Leader in Social Activities Selected for Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Mrs. Jacob L. Loose of Kansas City has been named official hostess of the Republican National Convention, which will be held here in June. Mrs. Loose will have charge of entertainment of distinguished visitors. Announcement of her selection to this post of honor was made by Conrad H. Mann, chairman of the local committee on convention arrangements.

For many years Mrs. Loose has been a leader in the social activities of Washington. At the national capital she has entertained a long list of government officials, visitors to the city, and members of the diplomatic corps. At her home on Armour Boulevard in Kansas City Mrs. Loose also has entertained extensively. Among her guests here have been Queen Marie of Rumania and General Diaz of Italy.

The duties of the hostess will be distinct from those of two committees that have been named to entertain women visitors to the convention. One of the committees is made up of women members of Republican national and state committees in Missouri and Kansas. The other is composed of Kansas City women.

Mrs. Loose and her husband, the late Jacob L. Loose, have made extensive benefactions to Kansas City. For charitable purposes here Mr. Loose left a gift of $1,000,000 together with other bequests. The Loose Memorial Park is the gift to the city of Mrs. Loose in memory of her husband. It was acquired by Mrs. Loose at a cost of $500,000.

SENATOR STARTS NEW FILIBUSTER ON BOULDER DAM

Arizona-Utah Coalition Is Determined to Prevent Vote on Measure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The filibuster with which Henry F. Ashurst (D.) Senator from Arizona, prevented the Senate from taking a vote on the Swing-Johnson Boulder Dam bill last session was promptly renewed by him this session when Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, again placed the issue before the chamber.

Mr Ashurst was able to make his filibuster effective last session because it was a so-called short session and adjournment became operative automatically March 4. Although the Progressives, who are among the most active supporters of the bill would not support a cloture motion by Mr. Johnson, these factors enabled Mr. Ashurst to obstruct a ballot, although a considerable majority of the Senate was in favor of the bill.

Action May Be Deferred

This session the adjournment limitation is not present. There is an understanding that if a vote has not been reached on the measure by the time the tax reduction bill is ready that the project may be laid aside temporarily until the revenue issue has been acted on.

With the exception of the tax bill and the navy cruiser measure, the Boulder Dam project is the only major issue of the session not yet acted on by the Senate. Mr. Johnson proposes to hold the chamber to the question until a ballot has been reached.

Mr. Ashurst, seconded by Carl Hayden (D.), Senator from Arizona; Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, and Wiliam H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, is determined to prevent the Senate from acting on the bill. He decared that he was prepared to hold the Senate in session "until the Ides of November."

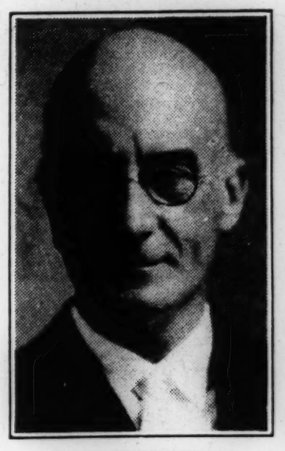
Senator Johnson Opens Debate

Mr. Johnson opened the contest with a two-hour discussion of the measure and its needs. He was immediately followed by Mr. Ashurst who indicated that he contemplated many hours of argument and discourse by piles of books and manuscripts on his desk.

Hydroelectric interests are the chief opponents of the Boulder Dam project, and are preventing its approval by Congress, Mr. Johnson asserted in his speech.

"This is one of the matters on which the Senate must take its stand," he said. "It must determine whether or not it dare give its own Government the alternatives and the right that would be given to any individual in a private transaction, or whether it will yield to the demand or the threat that may be made by private enterprise or by great wealth in relation to a great public project of this sort."

Has New Post



DR. BRADFORD KNAPP
Named to Presidency of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC SELECTS PRESIDENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STILLWATER, Okla.—Dr. Bradford Knapp, for the last five years president of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, has been selected to become president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. He is a son of Seaman Knapp, pioneer in agricultural extension work and founder of the 4H-club activities.

Dr. Knapp was for 10 years director of extension work in the southern states, and was dean and director of the School of Agriculture at the University of Arkansas before coming to Oklahoma.

RIFLE BOARD BILL VETOED

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Coolidge has transmitted to Congress the first veto message of the session, one disapproving a house bill providing for the creation of a board to supervise national rifle matches.

Ford Is Reported Planning to Sell His Cars on Time

Company Working on Finance Corporation to Take Over Burden From Dealers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A plan by which installment purchasers of Ford automobiles and tractors may be financed by the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, instead of by individual Ford dealers, is being worked out by affiliated banks in New York and Detroit under the guidance of Edsel Ford, it has just become known here.

The new finance company will rank among the largest of its kind in the world, and will make exceptionally favorable terms to Ford car buyers. While patterned along the lines of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, which handles time payments for all General Motors products, the Ford finance company may be expanded to lend its credit to purchasers of other makes of cars.

It is understood to have the backing of Alvan MacCauley, president of the Packard Motor Car Company; Fred J. Fisher, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, and a director of the National City Bank of New York; Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the board of the Hudson Motor Car Company; Ernest Kanzler and W. Ledyard Mitchell, director and general manager of the Chrysler Corporation.

Details are being worked out by the Guardian Trust Company of Detroit, the Guardian Detroit Bank, and the Guardian Detroit Company of New York. It is expected that a formal announcement will be made within the next fortnight by Mr. Kanzler, who is related by marriage to Edsel Ford and who is in charge of the Ford plan in Detroit.

Ford cars are being sold on credit through individual dealers who dispose of the notes through the banks in their communities or through small finance companies. The new company will be called the Universal Finance Company and will be financed entirely from within, no offering of stock to be made to the public.

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Every Branch of Industrial Field Is Represented at International Fair in Paris

Foire de Paris Marks Beginning of Steady Influx From Abroad

From Now Onward the Metropolis Becomes the Most Cosmopolitan City of the World as Throngs Arrive in Successive Waves

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Foire de Paris has taken a conspicuous place in the life of Paris—as conspicuous as a score of other annual events such as the processions of Mi-Carême, the Gingerbread Fair, the Foire de Neuilly, with its roundabouts and showmen, and similar fêtes. Not that the Foire de Paris can properly be compared to these popular festivals. They are gay, while the Foire is serious. They furnish opportunities for dressing up in the childlike fashion of the Parisian, and for seeking simple amusements. The Foire has an important industrial and commercial purpose.

Yet the temper of Paris is such that even the Foire, the great yearly exhibition of international fame, where French and foreign fabrications are shown to tens of thousands of interested visitors—even this exhibition, now that it has become an institution, is somehow carried off with that air of jollity, of good humor, of bustling elegance, that characterizes Parisian fêtes.

Great Invasion Begins

The Foire is the signal for a great invasion of Paris. The throngs come in successive waves. They began to come at Eastertide, and at each stage of the year they pour in, the numbers ever swelling. The Foire is certainly one of the stages. From now onward, until late into the autumn, Paris will again be the most cosmopolitan city in the world.

It would be interesting to try to estimate how many newspaper and magazine articles have been written about Paris and how many books have been specially designed for the visitor. Certainly Paris easily holds the record. No city has been described so often, and perhaps no city has so many aspects which deserve description. And yet there is always something to say about the French capital. It is an inexhaustible theme. It is a theme of which neither the writer nor the reader tires.

The very name is magical and seems to stand for something which appeals to everybody. To the art student it spells art; to the politician it spells diplomacy; to the pleasure seeker it spells entertainment; to the fashionable lady it spells la mode; to the historian it spells many centuries of European annals; to the lover of architecture it spells old churches, palaces, mansions, of romanesque, gothic, renaissance, and classical times; to the scholar it spells the Sorbonne, and other haunts of learning; to everybody it spells romance in multitudinous forms.

A Swirl of Traffic

There is a special word to be said at every step one takes in the manifold city on the Seine. Here is vivid movement among ancient monuments. Here is gayety amid tragic memories. Its busy streets and its quiet gardens, its beautiful buildings and its kindly intelligent citizens, are equally attractive. You step out of the clangorous station and at once everything is different. The cafés, with their bright striped awnings, their little chairs and tables on the sidewalks, are novel. The trees which line the boulevards are delightfully striking in the swirl of the traffic. Even the policeman sitting on a high horse in the midst of the automobiles is strange in his impassibility. The kiosks where flowers and newspapers are sold are an unusual splash of color. So one could continue, for Paris is in a thousand little things peculiar if not unique.

Or the visitor may wander in avenues where he will be surprised at the many picture shops which expose for sale old and new masters whose names are household words. Or again, he may emerge from a little street and come upon a huge square with great monuments. He may find himself by the river and have a vista of bridges—30 of them spanning the sparkling water. On the stone parapets he may be astonished to observe miles of book boxes clamped down, and in them he can dip at his leisure and at his pleasure. He will see the gray pile of the Paris de Justice and the Towers of Notre Dame and the Dôme of the Institut and the thin spire of the Sainte-Chapelle breaking the sky line.

Flower Beds and Fountains

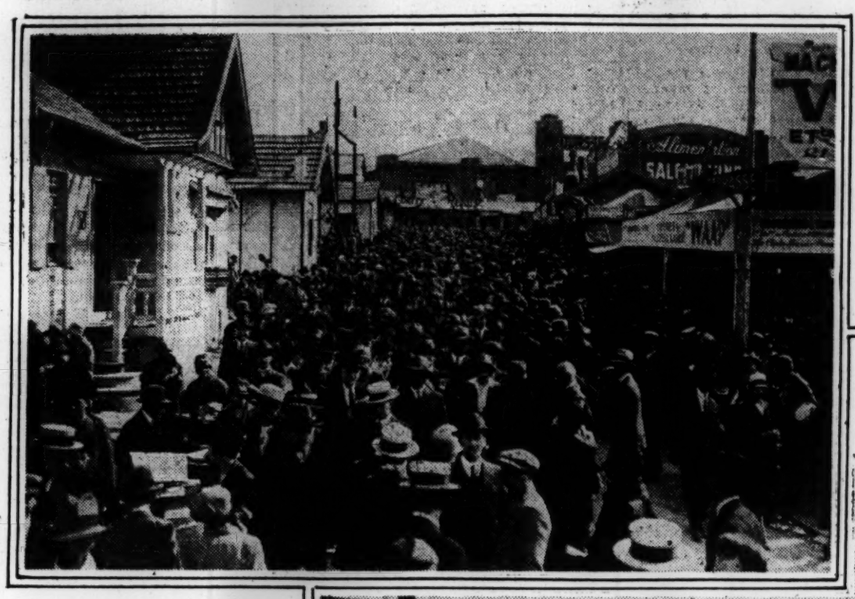
In the tiny tortuous rues, centuries old, he will linger with perpetual exclamations of astonishment, just as in the great open thoroughfares he will discover constantly changing objects of interest. In the Jardin des Tuileries, standing by the Louvre built around a quadrangle, he will gaze upon the children playing by the flower beds and fountains and white statuary, and will then realize that he may look continuously down the central alley to the Place de la Concorde, up the Champs-Elysées, under the massive Arc de Triomphe, into the umbrageous Bois de Boulogne.

When he walks in the Luxembourg Gardens and discovers the Punch and Judy show and the docile donkeys he will think he has entered another world far from the vivacious town. So again, one could continue almost indefinitely, for everything, from the Tour Eiffel which straddles over Paris, to the old men with colored toy balloons clustering round a long pole, is sufficiently exceptional to startle, and yet sufficiently "inevitable" in the topography of Paris to persuade one that one had always known it.

That is perhaps the charm of Paris—it persuades one that one has always known it, and yet, however long one has known it, it always surprises. Nothing could be more modern than the rue de Rivoli: nothing could be more like an ancient village than the Butte Montmartre. In the Place Vendôme are evidences of unspeakable riches: in the Marais are evidences of a picturesque and not unhappy poverty. Around the Bourse, Paris is fiercely active: but around the corner women quietly knit in the little inclosed space under the trees. There are studious district like the Latin Quarter and industrious districts like Belleville. Paris is a thousand cities in one.

It is a museum of all the ages. It is a caravanserai of all the countries. It is a blend of every clime and every time. Nowhere is there more to see than there is in Paris, and the visitor, if he has a seeing eye and a sympathetic attitude, will collect, even in the shortest stay, a wealth of memories, varied and vivid, that will last him all his life. Paris is an Aladdin's Palace of spectacles, and it invites the sight-seer to carry off as many trunkfuls of its treasures as he pleases. Let him take back his haul—Paris will be none the poorer, while the visitor, heavy laden with charming souvenirs, will be incomparably richer.

Scenes of Great Animation Evidence Interest Taken in Fair



ABOVE—SECTION OF BUILDINGS The Various Stores Are in Full Operation Here, and the Throng Wears a Holiday Look.

BELOW—PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE The Morning Is Clear and Bright, the Crowds Are in Gala Attire, and Everybody Seems Ready to Enjoy All the Fair Has to Offer.

L. Santerre, Paris

Paris Horse Show Has Many Entries and Is Big Success

Event Proves That Horses Are as Popular as Ever in the French Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Horses are as popular as ever in France, despite the constantly increasing number of automobiles, as the conspicuous success of the annual Paris Horse Show has just shown. This "Concours Hippique," lasting three weeks, drew competitors from the whole of France, and attracted French officers from Syria, Morocco, and the Rhine.

The Prix du Printemps was an event in which women were particularly in evidence. This prize is given to couples in a jumping contest. The riders, although paired, jumped separately, their time and faults added together giving the final result. The winners were Mme. Schwob, née Sarlin, on Rafale, paired with M. Sarlin on Unie.

Three major events of the more spectacular type probably most enjoyed by the crowds were the polo matches, the parade of six coaches and four-in-hands, and presentation of groups of cavalrymen in uniforms of regiments of Cuirassiers from 1655 to 1914. These indoor polo matches were, incidentally, the first of the season, and they were also international inasmuch as an American team took part. The final competition for the Coupe de la Société Hippique Française was won by the Bagatelle team, composed of Lieutenant Raynsford, Comte Guy de Bourg, and M. H. Couturie. The defeated Americans were Captain Duke, Major Bullar and Captain Guenther, the score being 10 goals to 3.

Henri Viguier's coach of black and red with "piquer" in classic dark livery was awarded the cup for the best "attelage à quatre." He drove the same four with which he won the prize the two previous years. Dr. Charles Holder was a close second. Many were interested in watching the masterly handling of the Duc de Andria's horses by Harry Milton, Mr. Vanderbilt's crack whip in England for a long time.

The procession of Cuirassiers, preceded by fanfare of trumpets, and escorting their old standards, was exceedingly picturesque. The fanfares were chosen to go with each period costume, such, for example, as the "Marche des Gardes du Roi," as played in 1690 in honor of Louis XIV.

In the Grand Prix de la Ville de Paris for officers in which 71 riders took part, the winner was Captain de Salins, Twenty-fourth Dragoons, on Mimosa, who made a rapid and perfect parcours. Another outstanding prize was for the high jump. Three horses jumped two meters. First place for the progressive high jump and for the single bar high jump were both won by the chestnut horse Tigris, owned by G. E. Lang, and jumped splendidly by Comte Christian de Castries.

The Société Hippique Française was founded in 1865, and this was the fifty-eighth horse show held under its auspices. Nearly 500,000 francs were distributed in prizes, and from all sides congratulations have poured in for Baron du Teil, the president.

IMPOSING FRENCH JEWELRY EXHIBIT

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Especially imposing at the Foire de Paris will be the jewelry, gold and silversmith and watchmaking section. More than 100 exhibitors will be represented in this branch of French industry.

The 1925 Exposition des Arts Décoratifs is remembered among other things for the display of modern French jewelry, and those whose efforts were responsible for this success are taking part in the Foire de Paris. Their purpose is to indicate that Paris is the place, as one official said, "où l'on crée et où règne le bon goût" (where they create and where good taste reigns).

Rubber Taken From Old Tires by Special French Process

Successful Experiments of M. Reynaud Prompted by Enormous Wastage of Rubber in Discarded Tires —100,000,000 Tires Used Up Each Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Rubber in its fresh and original state can be produced from worn-out automobile tires by means of a process discovered not long ago by a French chemist, M. Reynaud. It is estimated that at the present stage of the automobile industry 100,000,000 tires are used up each year, representing a wastage of 300,000 tons of pure rubber. It was to get the remaining good rubber out of the old tires and thus reduce this rubber wastage that prompted the experiments of this Frenchman.

Rubber production is increasing with every stride of the automobile industry, as shown by the world consumption being 52,000 tons in 1910 and 660,000 tons in 1927. M. Reynaud does not believe his formula will in any way check the production of rubber, but his retrieved rubber should be of value in helping to supply the world's demand for this article. Synthetic rubber has been tried and found wanting, and other substitutes have been examined and generally discarded. Nothing has yet been found to take the place of genuine rubber for most of its uses.

Factory Is Started

A factory has been started and the industrial process of "recuperating" old stocks of rubberized goods has been given the trade name of "Reno." Tires worn threadbare can be taken there and made to yield their rubber in a 95 per cent pure form. This resultant rubber either as poudrette or in strips is produced in a condition as rich in proper rubber substances and quality as before it was ever used for tires. Not only tires can be treated by the Reno method; any article with rubber in it can be put through the necessary two "transformations" and have the pure rubber extracted.

Rubber junk is placed in large concrete tubs and left to soak in a chloride acid solution during three weeks. When taken out and washed, the expansion of the pieces is enormous, inflating to four or five times their original size. The washing takes eight to ten days. When clean of all mineral matter the rubber has a dirty white appearance.

Keeping Pace With Needs

The matter is then put through cylindrical grinders under a current of water. The fine or large grains of rubber fall, while the cellulose which has been with the rubber clings to the sides in a sort of mud. This is later treated, and glucose, oxalic acid and alcohol, among other things, obtained.

The rubber in its powdered or grain form, called poudrette, can be left this way for sale or future use or else it can be put through a lathe, after proper drying, and be turned out in strips similar to those of the original rubber when first employed for the making of tires and other rubber products. Such is roughly the process which has been discovered by M. Reynaud.

This is related here in connection with the Foire de Paris because it is very representative of the progress being made by French chemists and French manufacturers today to keep pace with advancing industrial needs. Numerous other instances of such inventiveness and success resulting from chemical and engineering research will be found by the observant visitor to this the largest of French fairs.

Perfume Making Is Traditional Art in France

Old-Established Firms Value Highly Their Carefully Guarded Formulas

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Perfumes forming one of the chief exports of France, the section at the Foire de Paris devoted to such products will receive added attention this year as it becomes known that a large flower experimental farm is to be created in the neighborhood of Grasse. This city, in the heart of the Riviera, is the center of flower culture and perfume making in this country, and experts come from near and far to visit the acres of flower beds which cover the slopes in this region.

Perfume making is regarded as an art in France. The oldest firms cherish their name and traditions and reputation with evident pride. Chemical formulas are as carefully gaurded as secret treaties of a state. The whole atmosphere of the perfume industry gives the impression that it is considered a vital one for France and must make steady progress. No better evidence of this could be shown than the announcement just made of the establishment at the Moulin de Brun, close by Grasse of a large experimental farm to be known as the Jardin d'Essai de Grasse.

At this jardin d'essai, besides the beds of flowers, there will be laboratories, a library, and information and publicity departments. There can be no doubt that the whole industry will benefit from the work of this jardin d'essai. The governing board will be made up of nine members chosen from among the representatives of the perfume industrialists, co-operatives, individual growers, and interested communes in the vicinity.

While called today only a "jardin d'essai," the founders speak of that day when this will develop into a "veritable institute of floral agriculture." It is expected that methods of raising flowers will be improved species themselves perfected, more suitable soils and manures discovered, and even new flowers be found as a result of the labors of this farm. Nor can there be any doubt but what the perfume industry will be given a new impetus owing to the creation of this farm by the manufacturers and growers.

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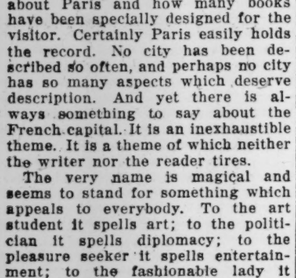

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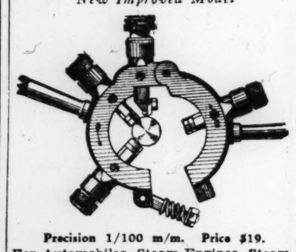

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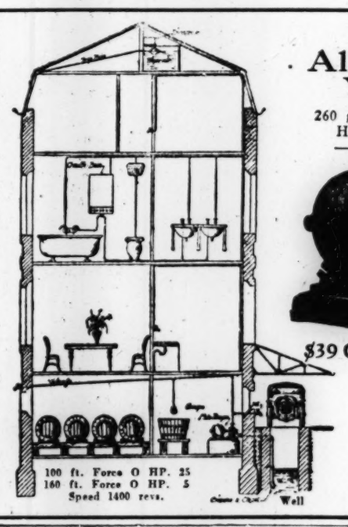

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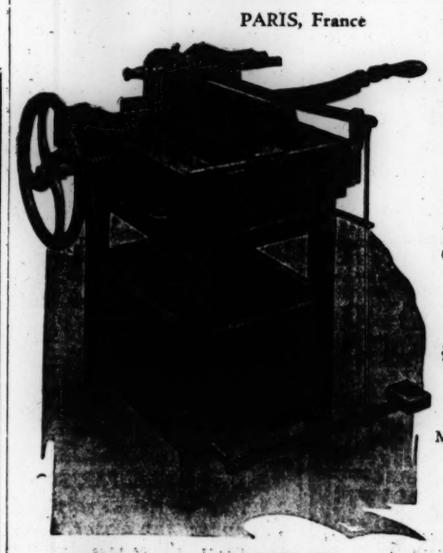

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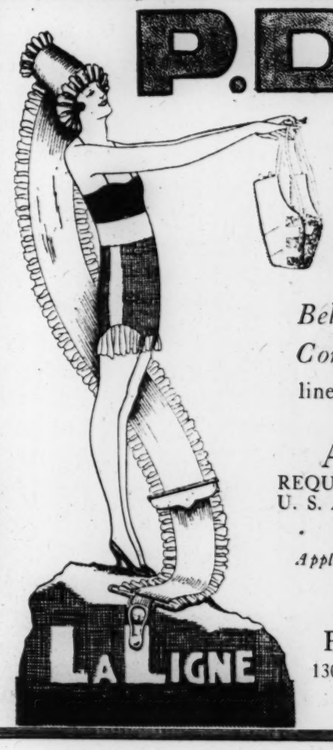

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FOIRE DE PARIS HAS BEEN HELD SINCE YEAR 1904

On Each Occasion the Number of Native and Foreign Exhibitors Increases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—"Encyclopædia of industry" is an apt phrase which has been used to describe the Foire de Paris, which is being held here May 12 to 28. This most important French fair offers in its 400,000 square meters of space examples of the latest developments in every branch of the industrial field. The fair is not simply French, but international. Among the 7000 exhibitors are representatives of more than 20 countries.

The Foire de Paris is held annually, the first taking place in 1904. Each year growth is reported, there being this year, for instance, 500 more stands than in 1927 and many exhibitors had to be refused for lack of further accommodation.

Great Attraction for Visitors

Summer is the "grande saison" for Paris, when the tourists from all over the world stream to this capital on the Seine, and because of the 2,000,000 visitors to the fair it is not too much to expect that the fair itself has become a chief attraction for travelers in the early part of the summer.

So highly has this fair come to be regarded that it is said many an industrialist holds the new features in his productions each year for presentation at this time, and one result of this has been that buyers for large houses increasingly keep their large annual orders until they have seen what the fair offers.

Many Nations Represented

Side by side with the predominant French stalls are American, British, German, Swiss, Belgian, Czechoslovak, Polish and others, arranged according to the types of manufactures. Besides the exhibitors being drawn from many countries, and the buyers coming from the whole world, additional international interest is manifested by the official exhibitions of different states. Distinct sections of the exhibition are occupied by the stands of Italy, for instance, and of other countries such as Japan, Estonia, Austria, Spain, Greece and Russia.

It would take too long to enumerate here all the groups of manufactures shown at the fair. It must suffice to point out some of the largest. The mechanical trades take up 37,000 square meters of ground, thus having the greatest single quota for any branch of industry.

All Kinds of Machinery

Here almost every conceivable kind of machinery can be seen "with the wheels going round." Foodstuffs and allied products cover 35,000 square meters, and the building trades follow closely with 30,000. Furniture, electrical goods, musical instruments, the fashion trades, and the decorative arts are among other branches conspicuous for the size of their respective exhibits.

"Caravans of buyers from every corner of the globe are awaited," said a high official of the fair shortly before its opening. He also added that everything would be done to welcome them and that in their honor numerous receptions had been planned. So vitally has this fair taken its place as a definite part of the progress of France that it is regularly opened now by the Minister of Commerce and one of the first visitors to the fair this year will be Gaston Doumergue, President of the Republic.

CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY BY CAR IN 48 HOURS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A record dash by motor from Calcutta to Bombay—a distance of 1524 miles—has been accomplished by two Calcutta motorists, G. Manning and E. G. Salthouse. The journey was made with the object of setting up a record for a motor trip between two big cities in India. The previous record for the journey was 79½ hours and was held by Percy Sawyer of Bombay, who did the trip in a Studebaker car several years ago.

The time taken by Manning and Salthouse, as certified by Mr. Poulton of the Statesman who accompanied them in the rôle of official observer, was 47 hours 43 minutes, of which 43 hours 13 minutes was the actual running time. The distance was 1524 miles by speedometer reading, making an average of nearly 35½ miles an hour. The petrol consumption was 56.4 gallons, averaging 27 miles per gallon. The highest speed the speedometer touched was 61 miles per hour, and this was maintained for some considerable time, when making up lost time.

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New French Device Permits Pilot to Fly Machine in Fog

Instrument Perfected by Henri Farman Enables Airman to Leave Ground, Fly According to Compass, Return and Land at Point He Left

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Airplanes will give many of the 2,000,000 visitors to the Foire de Paris an opportunity to see the vast grounds and the winding Seine from aloft, and it is worth recording in this connection a French device recently perfected by which flying has become much safer.

It is hardly likely that many will go up during the fair while heavy clouds cling to the ground—should this happen—or when a fog obliterates the sky, but should one chance to experience a flight in such conditions he can be sure with the new French instruments that the pilot can maneuver his machine as easily as if the sun were shining. For several months Henri Farman, the pioneer French aviator and airplane builder, has experimented with instruments which would permit a pilot to fly a machine, take off and land, without being able to see out of the cockpit.

Aviators will tell you that if they get into a cloud bank or fog and if their compass and old positional instruments are not functioning properly, the sense of proper balance seems quickly lost. This, fortunately, seldom happens, but it has been known to occur in flying schools. On the other hand, any pilot will agree there are less pleasant moments than when trying to land a machine with the mist or fog hugging the airdrome. A machine moving at 70 to 100 miles an hour approaches the ground very rapidly when it comes to landing, and visibility has until now been a valuable asset for any pilot faced with making a landing.

New Phase in Flying

The new instruments now perfected, however, actually permit a pilot in a completely covered-in cockpit, out of which he can see nothing, to leave the ground, fly according to compass, return and land at the point where he left. Details of these instruments are not yet known to the public, but it is certain manufacturers of aeronautical instruments who are visiting the fair will do their best to find out about them. Commercial flying will enter a new phase in its history, it is predicted here, as a result of these instruments. No longer will a night flight, or a journey through the thickest fog or snowstorm offer any drawbacks to the pilots.

Tests Carried Out

Tests have been carried out successfully at the airdrome of Toussus-le-Noble, and a dozen pilots have gone through the short course of instruction in using the new instruments. Trial flights have been undertaken between certain French towns, the first of these being made with two pilots in a plane. One of these pilots would be conducting the official test from a seat in a shut-in cockpit. The other pilot would be riding in an open cockpit fitted with dual controls, so that he could take over the flying of the machine should an unforeseen emergency arise. No such trouble was, however, experienced in the final flights, and the instruments have now been described as completely trustworthy.

Portable Braille Typewriter Follows Cross-Word Puzzles

Publications Issued in Seven Languages, as Well as Dictionaries for French and Foreign Readers, With Grammars—Mathematics Set for Blind Children

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Portable typewriters for the blind, cross-word puzzle boards, and a mathematics set to be used by blind children in any mathematics class, are now being manufactured at the head office here of the American Braille Press for War and Civilian Blind.

These typewriters, cross-word puzzle boards and mathematics sets, it is believed, will fill the various needs they are destined to serve. Another recent departure is the designing of one, two and three lamp radio sets on the Braille system which blind persons can make and are making for themselves.

A new rotary press has just been received from Switzerland. This is an electric press capable of printing 12,000 Braille pages an hour, whereas the old machines only turned out 4000 pages an hour. Larousse's New Dictionary, the standard French work of this kind, in 21 volumes has just been completed. It took four years to finish this. Experts are busy on a French-English and English-French dictionary, while a French grammar has been issued in English and is later to be brought out in Rumanian, Polish, and German. At the same time, it is hoped reciprocal grammars, such as an English grammar in French, and so on, can be published.

Publications in Seven Tongues

The Braille Press has nine publications in seven different languages, and with these it reaches 17,000 individuals. That this is possible is due almost entirely to the generosity of Americans. The money to support this publishing house is raised entirely in the United States, and the house itself was founded by William Nelson Cromwell, with the backing of a group of deeply interested Americans.

A proposal was made in 1921 to establish a printing house for the blind. A building was secured at 74 rue Lauriston, formerly the residence of the Duc de Clermont Tonnerre, and in 1923 appeared the first number of the Courrier Braille, a weekly newspaper for the blind. Braille was a Frenchman, so it was felt by the Americans behind the scheme only just that this publishing house should be in Paris. There are distributing branches all over the world.

St. Louis Founds Quinze-Vingts

Louise IX in the thirteenth century is said to have established the first institution in history to care for the blind. This was known as the Quinze-Vingts and is still in existence, being administered by the French Minister of Interior. This institution is said to have been founded originally for Quinze-Vingts (Fifteen-Twenties, equal to 300) warriors who returned from the Crusades unable to see, and the number was afterward extended as the need grew.

Valentin-Haüy came along in the eighteenth century and became so interested in the blind that he established a school for boys in Paris and worked out a raised type by which they could read. Between the years 1827 and 1834 Louis Braille perfected and popularized Barbier's invention. Braille became blind as a child and was sent to the school founded by Haüy.

Not by any means has all been said here which could be said about the Braille Press. It is hoped, however, that an indication of its splendid activities has been given. Attention might, nevertheless, be drawn again to the new manufactures of this house. The portable typewriter has only six keys. By a combination of these keys every letter in the alphabet and all common signs can be made with the perforated Braille interpoint system.

Finally, of these new inventions, is that of a box with numbers and signs, and a wooden slotted board in which the numbers and signs can be quickly fixed. This is to enable a child to take part in a mathematics class along with other children.

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[Another creation of Paul Caret will appear on this page on May 12.]

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TRANS-PYRENEAN LINE IS NOTABLE ENGINEER'S FEAT

Fine Scenery Spanned by Mountain Railway, Soon to Be Opened

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Railway enterprises of the French, which are of international significance, are bound to draw attention at the Foire de Paris to the railway section. Projects have recently been announced for a railway across the Sahara, from Algiers to the Niger country, and another down the length of Syria, which will mean one can travel by train from Paris to Cairo. Finally, the announcement has just come that the first trans-Pyrenean railway will be opened this summer.

It is no wonder with such railroad schemes afoot that interest is awakened here to an extent not known since the war in this sphere of industrial activity. The Syrian and Saharan plans have already been discussed in these columns, but the railway over the Pyrenees into Spain is quite new. At present it is possible to enter Spain by rail at either end of the Pyrenees, where the mountains climb down to meet the Atlantic to the west and the Mediterranean to the east. This means that to go from Paris to Madrid a slightly circuitous route must be followed.

Distances Shortened by Line

As a result of the new road the distance from Paris to Madrid will be shortened by 27 kilometers, from Paris to Saragossa by 65 kilometers, and from Paris to Barcelona by 107 kilometers. Pau, the watering place in the south of France, will become 140 kilometers nearer Madrid and 408 kilometers nearer Barcelona.

Besides the advantage in the shortened distances, the immediate country on either side of the frontier will be immeasurably assisted. In the exchange of goods, for instance, a great augmentation is expected because of the new easy means of passage between the two districts. Also as regards water-power development, the opening of the railway means progress. Experts say new mineralogical and hydraulic wealth in the mountains will be tapped as a result of the proximity of the railroad. Finally, everyone admits Franco-Spanish amity will be strengthened by this additional tie.

There are, in fact, two trans-Pyrenean railroads being built. The one described above is the more advanced and the opening of the line, as before mentioned, is to take place this summer. The other, it is hoped, will be completed next year. The former joins Bedous in France to Jaca in Spain; the latter will unite Ax-les-Thermes in France to Ripoll in Spain. It was in 1907 that France and Spain reached an accord respecting the construction of these railway lines across their mutual mountains. By 1882 the French rails had been extended from Pau as far as Oleron. In 1914 this line was carried on to Bedous, and it is the section Bedous-Jaca which is now being finished.

A Stiff Climb

From Bedous to the frontier is 28 kilometers. The railroad climbs to Somport at an altitude of 1211 meters where it enters a tunnel. On emerging the line descends to the "international station" of Canfranc which lies at a height of 1194 meters. At this point the customs frontier for both countries will be established. From among the mountain tops by Canfranc to Saragossa in the Aragon valley is 25 kilometers. Pau is in the valley of the Aspe and thus the railroad will draw together these two lovely valleys and permit travelers to become familiar with scenery probably quite as fine in its way as any in Switzerland or as that famous stretch "over the Semmering" between Vienna and Trieste.

SPANISH FUNDS SHOW INCREASE IN THRIFT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The latest statistics show that the savings of the Spanish people have increased from 199,000,000 pesetas in 1901 to 2,204,000,000 in 1926.

The biggest figures are shown by just those centers where the easy-going southern temperament is least in evidence: Bilbao and Barcelona, with a percentage of 184 pesetas per head in the case of the former and 182 pesetas in the latter. Castile with 109 comes only fifth. Eastern Andalusia stands at 2.25 per head, a significant figure showing a low standard of thrift not unconnected with low wages.

Way to Ancient Deserted Towns Opened by French Road Program

Ancient Fortresses of Southern France, for Centuries Reached Only by Goat Paths, Now Accessible to Tourists by Means of Automobile Highways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—France has always been noted for its roads, and since the war, in spite of the shortage of national funds, a considerable highway extension has been achieved. This has been due to the increase in motor vehicles touring the country. Since 1923 the number of private cars, and large touring buses carrying parties, has tripled.

The largest users of cars were visitors from foreign countries, particularly the United States. And among most visitors there has been an ever increasing desire to see more of the outlying portions of France. To meet this demand French road builders have performed some fine engineering feats in many places, carving out perfect automobile routes to places formerly only accessible by mule path.

Fifteenth Century or Earlier

Some of the finest of these new roads are to be found in the Maritime Alps westward from Nice. Here in a region of narrow valleys, low ridges, and mountains with flat-topped peaks, there extends over a stretch of some 70 miles of country a collection of ancient towns; towns for the most part deserted, that dream in the sun of memories of the past. Most of them are off the beaten path, and until the gradual expansion of motoring roads in the last few years, an extension still being continued, they were only reached after a steep climb on foot up narrow paths first worn by nimble goats. Indeed, it was largely the tourist demand to visit these places that led to a series of roads remarkable in construction and very costly, but which have already more than paid for themselves through money spent by the visiting foreigners.

These ancient towns basking sleepily in the mild climate are scattered here and there on scores of ridge tops, or on flat little plateaus marking the culmination of the low mountains of the region. They are all very much alike, these brown and gray huddles of stone, with here and there rising among them the tower of a deserted church. They are all about the same age, belonging to the fifteenth century, though a few date back to Roman times. Built in those days when defense was the first thing considered, these ancient towns were always placed on the edge of a ridge or plateau, so that two sides at least faced upon a sheer drop. The outer walls of all the houses were built to form one solid front, a stout fortification broken only by narrow slits of windows in the earlier centuries, through which arrows could be sped or rifles fired. During the more recent times of habitation some of the old walls had parts of them knocked out to give place to modern windows. With the exception of such changes, these relics of the historic past are unchanged from the days when they were erected from 400 to 600 years ago. For long centuries the inhabitants of these places terraced up the meager earth on the surrounding hillsides and valley slopes, and gained a poor living from the none too fertile soil. But the last 25 years have so changed living conditions that today the majority of these towns are deserted. In some of them one or two families remain and gain a living catering to tourists. For the most part the inhabitants have migrated to the big centers where the manufacture of automobiles and other industries gives them a living which their barren farms on the rocky hillsides no longer offer in these days of high cost of everything.

So the ancient towns now remain dreaming in the sun, the only excitement when a motorcar with tourists arrives, and the visitors go prowling through undulating and narrow streets, streets which once rang to the shouts of men at arms fighting in the narrow ways, the clank of knights in armor, and the twanging of cross-bows. As the towns are built of solid stone they will now probably endure for centuries to come.

Goat Path to Route Nationale

And if the natives of the land have largely ceased to be interested in these habitations of their forefathers, there have been tens of thousands of foreigners yearly so eager to see these historic spots that the "Routes Nationales," the roads built by the Government, and the "Routes Départementales," roads built by the different municipalities, have been extended to reach some amazing places, till by the end of the year there will hardly be an interesting part of remote France that is not available to the motor tourist.

A description is here given of one of many pieces of similar roads, that leading to the very old village of Gourdon. This place stands on a high point at the end of a long valley some 40 miles from Nice. To reach it from the valley a road had to be cut up the face of the mountain some 2000 feet. Yet, though the ascent is very steep, a road was completed, up which a car of average power can climb at the rate of 20 miles an hour. This feat is achieved by a series of switchbacks, some of them exceedingly short, in some places almost touching each other in order to overcome the ascent with an easily climbable grade. When the road reaches within a few hundred feet of the top, a series of rocky benches make the climb somewhat easier. A second road leads from the town along another mountainside, dropping gradually down to the sea. Thus this ancient village, until recently only reached by a goat path, has now two broad highways, one leading through the valley to Nice, and a second to the town of Cagnes on the Mediterranean.

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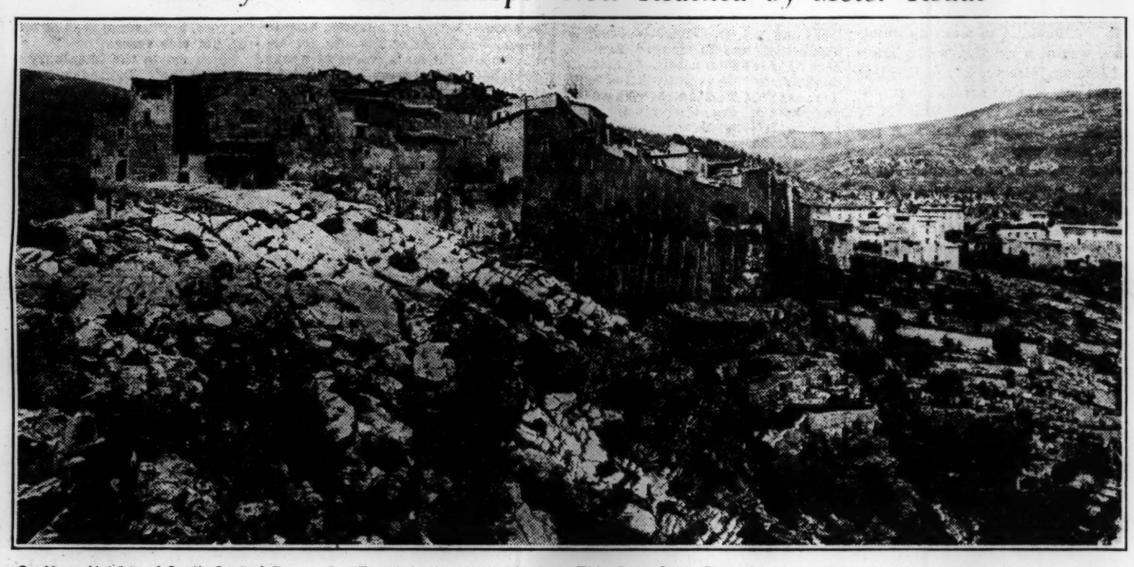
Solitary on French Hilltops—Now Reached by Motor Roads



On Many Heights of South-Central France Are Found Ancient Cities Such as This One. Some Date From the Fifteenth Century, Some Even to Roman Times. These Mountain Towns Were Impregnable Fortifications, Almost Inaccessible. Today Most Are Practically Deserted, But Are Reached by the New Automobile Roads and Sought by Increasing Numbers of Tourists.

FRENCH IRON INDUSTRY ASSUMES ATTITUDE OF INDEPENDENCE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Metallurgy is an exceedingly valuable industrial field for France, as shown clearly by the products shown at the Foire de Paris, but industrialists are realizing it would be to the profit of France to export less of the crude metal and send abroad more manufactured and semi-manufactured products. The tendency is, therefore, increasingly for France to be less dependent on other countries for the final handling of its iron and steel.

France in 1927 ranked second among European countries in production of cast-iron and third in steel, the total metallurgical production being 17,000,000 tons. This is a considerable amount. Siderurgical production has doubled since 1913, but consumption in France has increased only 40 per cent. This shows that more iron and steel are finding their way abroad in proportion than in 1913. Annual consumption in France per head is only 149 kilograms, as compared with 313 in Belgium and 411 in the United States.

The point being made in France is that the United States, Germany, and England (which with France are the great metallurgical countries) all are exploiting the use of so-called "transforming industries." These industries take the raw products and put them out for export in fully or semi-manufactured state. This means more employment for persons in the metal trades and less money being sent out of the country to purchase such articles. This is the lesson which the French industry is learning now, and one may expect to see constantly a higher proportion of French metallurgical products being reserved for the home market and home manufacturers.

Stagecoach Journey in England Revives Stately Mode of Travel

Sound of Postilion's Horn Soon to Rouse Echoes in the Heart of Birmingham—All the Familiar Calls Are to Be Heard

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM—The sound of a postilion's horn will soon rouse echoes in the heart of Birmingham, and a stagecoach, in all the glory of fresh paint and shining new harness, and drawn by four proud horses, will start upon a journey into Shropshire. This will be the beginning of a popular revival of this old and stately mode of travel on a regular scale. A summer service is to be run between Birmingham and Lilleshall, the beautiful estate which was formerly the home of the Dukes of Sutherland, and was recently acquired by a syndicate to be developed as a holiday resort.

It is nearly 30 years since the stagecoach made its last journey out of Birmingham, and the one now to be used is one of the few unspoilt examples remaining. It has been painted in bright yellow, lined with black, and as far as possible the "turn-out" will be an exact reproduction of what would have been seen 50 or 100 years ago, in the days when coaches plied regularly between London and Birmingham.

Calls are Merry and "Winding"

More than a little difficulty was experienced in obtaining a full set of coach harness, and a wide search had to be made for the right kind of mouthpiece for the postilion's horn. Eventually the latter was supplied by a New York firm.

The horn is perfectly straight, about five feet long, of brass, with a flare about five inches across, like a Bach trumpet, and its calls are what the old writers described as, both merry and winding—winding, that is, in quick curves of melody which, when heard on the open road, will do much to make the Birmingham to Lilleshall service an authentic copy of the coach runs about which Dickens, de Quincey, and others have written so unforgettably.

The guard and postilion of the coach, William Deville, is a little man with a big heart for horses and the old order of things on the road, with a fund of lively recollections of the coaching marathons which he attended in his early days. He will wear the authentic scarlet livery of his profession, and the horn he is to play is an old one, blown on more than one occasion on coaches ridden by the late King Edward when Prince of Wales.

Suitable Horses Secured

He will blow all the regular calls, "The Start," "The Halt," "Cross-roads," "The Approach," and "The Arrival." The driver, Fred Ritter, is another link with the past who has driven coaches that were famous in their time in various parts of England.

Some difficulty was encountered in obtaining suitable seasoned horses. With the help, however, of O. Cecil Power, managing director of a company controlling a large fleet of motor coaches, who maintains an active interest in horses, three suitable teams were secured, one all black, another of bay with a gray leader, the third all bright bay. The route over which the coach will run is largely one of the old coach roads, but it is of course far from suitable now for ordinary horse traffic, and the teams will therefore be shod with special shoes filled with rubber to give them a better grip. They will not be driven hard. The route is only 32 miles, and there will be three stopping places and a change of teams each way, the complete outward and return journey being completed once each day.

CANOEING POPULAR IN DANISH FJORDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The Danes have been a little slow in realizing all the advantages they have for canoeing in their many sounds and fjords and along their friendly coasts, but in recent years the lure of this sport has been felt by Danish sportsmen and the fragile little Rob Roy craft has suddenly become most popular. There are now 13 canoeing clubs in Denmark, with an aggregate number of some 500 members. They have just started their own monthly journal. They are affiliated with the Danish Sports Union.

The type of canoe so far preponderating is the Swedish racer Nova, but the Danish long-trip canoe, a somewhat more stable model, is gaining upon it, being considered more suitable for Danish waters.

Every member, when acquiring a new canoe, is to demonstrate before the board that he, fully dressed, after an upset, is able to right his craft, get in it in deep water and carry on. Before going through this demonstration a new member is prohibited from paddling or sailing unless in company with a member who has passed this test, and even then he must not go more than 1000 meters away from Hellerup harbor.

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Music News of the World

Two New Conquests of Mechanism

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

ON A former occasion we spoke of Professor Theremin's discovery, compelling the wireless wave to enter the conservatoire to learn the violin and violoncello. As was to be expected, this talented pupil aroused the interest of numerous professors. Now, a French inventor, M. René Bertrand, has just presented it with a new working instrument, thanks to which it will be able quickly and methodically to complete its musical education. We will not enter into the technical details of this apparatus which, while using the same point of departure as that of Professor Theremin, differs greatly from it in the method of transmission of sound waves.

What will be especially of interest to musicians is to learn that M. Bertrand has discovered a practical means of imposing a stricter and more rational discipline upon these voices. With his instrument, the music of the waves, instead of remaining the privilege of an engineer, is placed within the reach of the public.

It will be remembered that, in order to produce the notes of his scale and to modify their intensity, Professor Theremin used empirically the action of his two hands, feeling their way in their approach to or withdrawal from the vertical or the annular rod. His fingers had therefore to touch an invisible keyboard and to scale a rungless ladder.

A Veritable Keyboard

The French apparatus has, on the other hand, a veritable keyboard. Upon a semi-circular dial, a movable needle can describe a complete arc of 180 degrees. A pressure of the first finger on a little level releases or interrupts the voice of the singing wave. Upon this semi-dial, which is in the shape of a protractor, the position of the notes is accurately fixed. It is enough then for an uninstructed person to place the cursor in front of the note that he wants to hear to obtain the desired result.

This keyboard can in its turn become a score. Lines similar to those employed in certain lute methods, which resemble the curves of a thermometer chart, guide the hand of an inexperienced performer for the interpretation of a piece. The problem is amazingly simplified. Further, the total usable range of the ladder of sound is now a stretch of five octaves. It is a magnificent instrument at the disposal of everyone under conditions of remarkable simplicity. Of course, all the artifices of vibrato and all degrees of light and shade are possible with this new arrangement. It must be noted, too, that, thanks to this instrument, a greater variety of sonorities and timbres can be obtained than with that of Theremin. It is possible, in particular, to reproduce the tones of the saxophone and hunting horn in an altogether striking way.

Professional Players

Wiser than his predecessor, M. Bertrand has now put his magic boxes into the hands of professional instrumentalists who may soon present them in concerts. In spite of all, there must be a certain technique of the hand to domesticate the ether waves and give them an artistic style. But a great step has been made. Henceforth one may buy, for a relatively moderate price, a box of singing waves, as one buys a phonograph.

One can guess the artistic consequences of such a discovery, which brings into the practical sphere an experiment which before had not left the laboratory. It is certain that an orchestra, or more precisely a chorus, made up of a certain number of these instruments, would produce unforeseen musical effects which would lead composers to seek for new writing and unknown effects. It is in this direction and not in the naïve, more or less close, imitation of orchestral instruments we already have, that the researches of engineers, acousticians, instrument makers and composers should be directed if one wishes this invention to be really fertile and to enrich musical art with a new means of expression.

The Violinista

The times are distinctly favorable for mechanical inventions in the art of music. At the moment when M. Betrand presented his box of singing waves, other technicians offered us a curiosity no less striking, the Violonista invented by two French engineers. MM. Gabriel Boreau and Emile Aubry. This apparatus is designed to extend into the domain of stringed instruments the method of automatism already applied to the organ and piano. The Violonista is not, properly speaking, an automatic violin; it is more exactly an automaton capable of playing the violin. The conception of this extraordinary machine seems to be a heritage of Vaucanson.

It is, indeed, an ordinary violin set in a "cradlestand" which will place it at all the angles necessary with a bow of the current type intrusted to fingers of steel which handle it with unbelievable suppleness. The scheme of replacing the countless subtle and varied muscular inflexions entailed in playing the violin by mechanism reveals a singular boldness of conception in its authors. The difficulties to be overcome are indeed countless and might well have discouraged the seekers.

Method of Player-Piano

The Violonista is built upon the method of the reeds of mechanical pianos. Passing over a row of holes, a roll of paper, thanks to its cleverly calculated perforations, releases or covers up at the desired moment countless pipes in which an electro-pneumatic machine produces a series of powerful and delicate respirations. A play of air of great suppleness gives to this breath all the subtlest impulses. One commands thus, at will, all the motor-groups which correspond to the various movements of a violinist, and a play of the bow of incredible freedom and ease is obtained, whilst the cradle-stand presents perpendicularly, at the desired angle, the string that one wishes to attack.

Meanwhile, little india-rubber levers descend upon the keyboard to give the required note. Another organ exerts a thrust upon the strings which produces the slight tremble of the vibrato. The speed of the bow is subject at will to immediate variations that are in the proportion of one to a hundred. Everything for the increase of pressure, all the lights and shades, the mute, staccato, legato and all the technical artifices used by violinists, have been provided for.

Let us add that an arrangement of a precision of a twenty-fifth of a second enables the Violonista to synchronize either with other Violonistas or with an automatic piano. One may also by this process synchronize any number of pneumatic pianos. Manual work is thus driven from its last strongholds by the inventions of engineers. With two perforated rolls, you can obtain a performance without performers of a piano and violin sonata.

The Violonista at a public recital authoritatively interpreted Paganini, Rameau, Mendelssohn, Schubert and Beethoven. Certainly, its playing still proclaims the effect of its mechanical origin, but given the tremendous advance it has made, it is easy to realize that by developing further the care of detail in the perforation of the parchment and the quality of the sound, we may attain records reproducing the slightest inflections of an artist's playing. It is still too early to predict the entrance into symphony orchestras of an army of Violonistas, but we must acknowledge as a victory of mechanism this amazing machine which accomplishes one of the most difficult and most varied of human gestures.

The Boston Symphony Season

By L. A. SLOPER

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY concludes with the concerts of this week his fourth season as conductor of the Boston Symphony, the forty-seventh of the orchestra. When the season opened, his well-wishers may have been concerned as to how he could maintain interest at the level to which he had brought it in the previous year, with his Beethoven Festival. They need not have been disturbed. The season which closes tonight has been the most exciting of the Koussevitzkyan reign. Besides the customary large number of novel symphonic works, Bostonians have had opportunity to hear three remarkable choral performances: those of Stravinsky's "Œdipus Rex," Honegger's "King David" and—"The Messiah."

The present reviewer is unable to share the enthusiasm of some of his colleagues over "Œdipus Rex," regarding it rather as an epitome of musical history than as an original work of art. Nevertheless, it is a work which it is necessary to hear. So with "King David," which Koussevitzky, however, made sound much more important than it had seemed on a previous hearing. And what an amazing thing he accomplished with "The Messiah." This work has been given annually in Boston by the Handel and Haydn Society for more than 100 years, and for some time past this fact had been apparent in its performance. But when the Koussevitzkyan match was touched to it, the ancient score flamed high.

Two other choral works, looked forward to with great expectations, did not come off with quite the same success. These were Schmitt's "Psalm XLVII" and Holst's "Ode to Death." Quite possibly further hearings under more favorable conditions might leave a better impression.

Instrumental Novelties

Of the many instrumental novelties, not all cling in memory. Those that made more than a momentary impression include Bartók's Piano Concerto, Prokofieff's "Pas d'Acier," Carpenter's "Skyscrapers"; Martinu's "La Bagarre," Hill's Symphony, Lazár's "Music for Orchestra," Walton's "Sinfonia Concertante," Tansman's Second Concerto and Honegger's music to "Fedra." Further, Maurice Ravel, though his conducting in the main added nothing to our appreciation of his music, did give us a new and startling impression of his "La Valse."

According to the admirable custom established by Mr. Koussevitzky, soloists were few and outstanding. Spalding and Kochanski for violinists, Bartók, Myra Hess, Horowitz and Tansman for pianists, incidental vocalists, and Henri Casadesus and fellow members of the Société des Instruments Anciens of Paris made up the list. The Parisians, with their old instruments, brought also a quaint novelty in Lorenziti's "Venetian" Symphony Concertante for quinton, viola d'amore and harpsichord.

Even in the final program Mr. Koussevitzky included a novelty, Lopatnikov's "Scherzo." The other numbers heard yesterday afternoon were Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, Debussy's "La Mer" and Brahms' Second Symphony.

Nikolai Lopatnikov is one of the newest of the young Russians, and a pupil of Ernst Toch. His Scherzo, first composed for a mechanical piano, proved to be a bright trifle, revealing in its composer rhythmic liveliness and a good sense of instrumental values.

The entire program was led and played with a brilliance that nowadays is a matter of course. The orchestra probably never was in better form. The audience of yesterday showed its appreciation of conductor and men by prolonged applause at the beginning and at the close of the concert.

Alfredo Casella begins his second season as conductor of the Symphony Hall Pop concerts on the evening of April 30. It will be the forty-third season of these concerts, which Mr. Casella has brought to new standards of musical importance without sacrificing their popular interest.

Modern Chamber Music

Continuing the chamber music revival in Boston, the Chamber Music Club and the Flute Players Club gave a concert of "modern" music on the evening of April 23, under the direction, of Richard Burgin, concert-master, and Georges Laurent, first flutist, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by an ensemble of their associates, and by Greta Torpadie and Colin O'More, singers, and Frederic Tillotson, pianist. The items were Stravinsky's Wind Octet, six songs from Hindemith's "Marienleben," Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" and Gruenberg's "Daniel Jazz." The octet and a part of "Pierrot Lunaire" had been heard semi-privately in Boston previously; otherwise all the music was new to the town.

The concert served to prove that jazz may be more acceptable to a musical audience than the contrapuntal feats of famous composers. Stravinsky's classical imitations, Hindemith's sentimentalism and Schönberg's perverted romanticism were received with interest and with full appreciation of the prodigious mastery of form shown, but Gruenberg's forthrightness quite bowled over the listeners, and we were permitted to enjoy the spectacle of distinguished musicians and venerated critics applauding recklessly a piece of undisguised jazz. The tremendous success of Gruenberg's contribution was due not only to relief from the effort of following the double canons and triple fugues that had preceded it, but in no small measure to the sportive interpretation of Mr. O'More, which rather overshadowed the more musical labors of Mme. Torpadie and Mr. Tillotson.

AARON COPLAND

A Young Man Goes West

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

AARON COPLAND'S works have been so much played in the East that they have grown to be an old story; and they must now be taken west, where their sound will strike fresh upon listeners' ears. His Concerto for piano and orchestra, to mention one of his important efforts, having been performed in Boston and New York by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and having revealed his method and message to audiences near home, will be carried to California this summer, to be presented before the public of Hollywood Bowl, Albert Coates conducting, and Mr. Copland playing the solo part.

So in a few years a young man becomes a familiar name and is forced out on the road, to turn a local reputation into a national one. Which indicates the great advance American music has made of late. Formerly, no such sendoff was bestowed upon composers born and bred in the United States. Twenty years ago, European conductors having charge of American orchestras would have shown small concern in an aspirant from Brooklyn, N. Y., presuming to submit a symphonic score to their attention. But that was before what I may call a barbaric broad-mindedness had entered into the situation. Affairs began to wear a different aspect when Serge Koussevitzky came on the scene. It happened that Koussevitzky, as conductor of the Boston Symphony, was no more scandalized at Copland's arrogance in 1925 than he had been, as chairman of a publication committee, at Igor Stravinsky's in 1910. A wide-viewing invader and conqueror, he was no less ready to strive to set America near the head of the modern musical movement than he had been to push Russia to the very head.

Piano Pieces

Copland was by no means ignored by his fellow countrymen at the beginning of his career, as in other days Americans pretending to a gift for composition were. The town here lent heed to him the first time, I believe, four years ago, when a couple of his piano pieces were brought out by the League of Composers; an important matter, too, considering how timidly Americans have ventured into piano composition.

For little talent nourished on the hills and plains of the United States has betaken itself to the writing of preludes and études, even if much timber grown on height and slope has entered into the manufacture of sounding boards and key levers.

Then, in 1925, Copland was represented on a program of the New York Symphony by a work for organ and orchestra, the soloist being Nadia Boulanger, the Parisian pedagogue, by whom he was taught some of the things he knows about the technique of composition. Copland got his name between the pink covers of the Boston Symphony program book with this same piece, and Madame Boulanger's too. But what composer ever wholly won the heart of the public with an organ symphony?

"Music for the Theater"

The first time I came in contact with Mr. Copland to make acquaintance, was at a meeting which Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music, arranged at the Eastman Theater in Rochester, N. Y., for the audition of orchestral pieces by new Americans. But I must confess to have missed discerning in him extraordinary powers. Over-traditional, perhaps, of outlook myself, I was inclined to regard him as a merely civilized and conventionalized maker of melody and manipulator of sonority. The score submitted by him for proclamation by the Eastman herald, and for consideration by the Eastman elders in council assembled, bore the title, "Cortège Macabre"; commonplace enough, I declare. Nor was I, for one, impressed by the music when the players of the Rochester Symphony Orchestra set to, under Mr. Hanson's baton, and performed it.

Not to mind that, however, the next I knew of him was his return to the Boston Symphony schedule with something for chamber orchestra called "Music for the Theater." Over night, he became talk. From Boston, this piece was brought to New York and interpreted by a group of Boston Symphony men, the friendly Koussevitzky sponsoring, at a reunion of the League of Composers. Approved, it was given at a regular concert of the B. S. O. in Carnegie Hall; also, that the ball might be kept rolling, at one of the New York Symphony. And so "Music for the Theater," somehow a fortunate, even if indefinite, designation, popularized Copland's cause.

Thereafter was heard the Concerto for piano and orchestra, with the event that his music began to confront us as an instance of over-production, and to demand new outlet. At Frankfort, Ger., "Music for the Theater" was set forth last summer, the last item on the concluding program of the festival at which representatives of the vanguard of all nations assembled. At Hollywood, the Concerto will presently be exhibited; and to applause, I doubt not, the energy of Coates as conductor and the charm of Copland himself as pianist being warrants of success.

Copland-Sessions Concerts

The musician who has pushed on so hard as to force himself backward, who has driven the procession forward so urgently as to be left behind, is finding advantage in the strange reversal. He has learned the ways and manners of everybody from the head to the foot of the column of march, and is putting his information to use. He is making the music of his associates in the modern movement known to the town. With Roger Sessions, he is managing a series of concerts and is bringing out works of now and here for the community to pass judgment on.

"There are two kinds of music," he tells me; "both good, but in quite opposite fashions. One kind is profitable for study, but valueless for public performance; the other kind is practical in the concert hall, because interesting to listeners. Composers, in order to find out which kind they have written, must hear their works presented before an audience and must observe the effect. And then, in America, we ought to have some solidarity of musical purpose. See how matters stand in our orchestras; no conductor pays any attention to what another does, but only to what the conductors of Europe are doing.

"The Copland-Sessions concerts (how do you like the name?) will be devoted to works for small ensemble. One more program this season; I'm just finishing some string quartet pieces for it. Next year we continue. Yes, I'm writing for orchestra just the same. I have a new score in preparation. About 'Cortège Macabre,' which you heard at Rochester? That was taken from a ballet which has never been performed as a whole. 'Music for the Theater'? Someone, I understand, is planning to produce that as a ballet. No objection, though I wrote it without dramatic design; merely a suite for small orchestra in five movements."

Arthur Cleland Lloyd, a pupil of Felix Borowski and Harold Bauer, has won the major prize of $1000 in the E. W. Beatty competition for compositions based on French-Canadian folk melodies. His orchestral suite, with the other wining compositions, will be performed at the Quebec Folksong Festival, May 24 to 28. Other prizes awarded were $500 to George Bowles of Winnipeg, for a suite for string quartet; $250 to Ernest MacMillan of Toronto, for arrangements for male voices of works of Canadian composers, and $150 and $100 respectively to Alfred R. Whitehead and Irvin Cooper, both of Montreal, for arrangements for mixed voices of works of Canadian composers.

The Passing of the Concerto

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna

"CONCERTO: a composition for a solo instrument with orchestra, intended to display the virtuosity of the player. The form of the concerto is, since Mozart, that of the sonata or symphony, with certain modifications demanded by the species, and limited to three movements. Immediately before the end of the first movement (and sometimes of the third) there is usually an interpolated free fantasia on the principal themes, called Cadenza."

Thus spake learned Dr. Hugo Riemann in 1882 in the first edition of his Musical Dictionary, which is the standard reference book in the German language relating to things musical. Now, in 1928, we find the same definition in the tenth edition of that work. Should anyone who has not profited from a course on musical history pick up this book after, say, a performance of Béla Bartók's Violin Concerto, in quest of information about a confusing experience, he might feel some doubt as to the much-vaunted infallibility of Dr. Riemann's learning.

New Type of Interpreter

He who ignores theoretical information and derives his views from practical observation will come to the conclusion that the concerto, as Riemann knew it, is hardly in existence any longer. The scarcity of interesting instrumental concertos arouses the concern of soloists. The scrutinizing observer who seeks for the cause of this situation will ascribe it first of all to what older music lovers bewail as the deterioration of technique; and will draw a parallel to the vocal field, where coloratura has well-nigh ceased to exist in favor of "unsingable" modern music. These pessimists are wrong, however. It would be belittling the capacities of a fine artist like, let us say, Josef Szigeti, to presume that he could not command the dexterity and technical craft of a Heifetz, should he choose to aspire to it. The fact is that music today is less a thing of technical proficiency than of intellectual grasp and artistic culture. It is the composer of today who adjusts his production to the new, intellectual type of interpreter, not vice versa.

To revert to the imaginary reader of Riemann's Dictionary: conceive him in an endeavor to trace the historical evolution of the concerto form from the same book, and stumbling over a passage like the following: "The term concerto apparently denominated from the outset a rivalry between two bodies of sound"; and attempting to apply such newly gained knowledge say to Serge Prokofieff's Third Piano Concerto. Prokofieff as well as Bartók makes his solo instrument one of the orchestral family; so far from demanding a "rivalry," he allows piano and orchestra to collaborate closely in peace.

Both Prokofieff's and Bartók's Concertos have recently been played in Vienna; the latter by the composer, in the strictly "sachlich," sober, unemotional style which is commensurate with the contents of this work; and the former by Stefan Askenase, a Polish pianist, who gave an overwhelmingly brilliant reading of this less severe, more "optimistic" piece, under Egon Pollak's sure baton.

Two New Concertos

A new violinist, Louis W. Krasner from Boston, came forward with the Violin Concerto by Joseph Achron. This and another new Violin Concerto, by Pantscho Wladigeroff, represented the "nationally treated" instrumental music with orchestra. Wladigeroff's piece, which Hugo Gottesmann played with all requisite abandon and brilliancy, belongs in the traditional and well-nigh extinct class of "virtuoso" concertos: Slav music with an impressionistic touch in its iridescent orchestration, with a melancholy description of the Bulgarian landscape in the second, slow movement, and a superficially brilliant dance strain in the third. It gives the violinist his due and therefore will be a boon to the much neglected fiddler with virtuoso tendencies. Achron's Concerto stands also on national (Oriental) ground. It is not grateful for the violinist, nor interesting through modern or original tendencies or formal problems. Indeed, its lack of clear form is its chief drawback, its occasionally clever orchestral effects, of the bizarre sort, its principal virtue. It is a mosaic of short melodies and melismas which offers no opportunity for display for the soloist. Louis W. Krasner fought heroically against its tremendous handicaps and proved himself a violinist of great merit and promise, both in this work and in the Brahms' Concerto.

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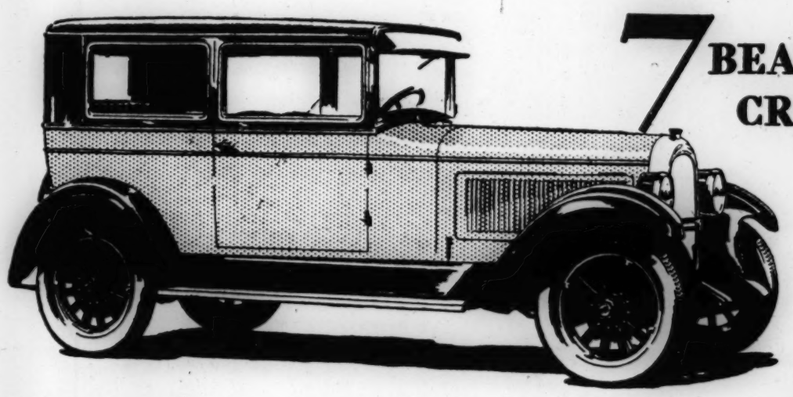

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THE HOME FORUM

Some Newer Fashions in Words

AS WE look over old books of fashion or illustrated novels of the "gay nineties," or of an even remoter date, and contrast the former cumbersomeness of attire with our present-day lightness of gear, we smile and attribute it to the vagaries of fashion, blessing a decree which prescribes for us such absence of impedimenta. But if, in literary mood, we turn from plumed hats and long skirts to the pages of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and then abruptly to the twentieth, we see a change in fashion no less startling. For the plumed hats we find the long, ornate, "be-adjectived" flow of line, and for trailing skirts, the elaborate, involved period of a more leisurely day.

With this change in the form of sentences and paragraphs, too, there is a change in the vocabulary itself. Let us, for simplicity's sake, concentrate on the poetry, though the same tendencies run through verse and prose. Thus we are not long in discovering that certain words and phrases are going out of style.

In the earlier civilization, people were like children, in whose vocabulary there is no such word as ennui. They are in a wholesome state that has patience with monotony. Tell a child a fairy story that is familiar, and venture to change a phrase or an epithet, and see how stern will be your rebuke. If a thing is good in itself, says the child, philosophically, no amount of repetition will detract from its original goodness. And it was so with early peoples. In those old epics, "White-Armed Aphrodite," "Ox-Eyed Athena," "Far Darter Apollo," "Silver-Footed Thetis," were familiar and loved phrases. Why vary them? When once you have found a good nickname for your favorite character, why cudgel your wits for an inferior variant! In Beowulf, too, where they had a love of riddles, almost comparable to our cross-word puzzle fervor of today, they mystified their reader with "kennings," "whale road," or "sail-path" for the ocean, "ring-giver" for the lord; but once the meaning was established, no amount of repetition wearied the listener. So it was in the leisurely days of epics!

And skipping some five hundred years, leaping from Beowulf to the Merry England of Robin Hood, we find the same rule. In a ballad, who would have tolerated aught but a "milk-white steed," whose gait was "swifter than the wind!" What maiden, "red as a rose," would have dwelt in anything less than a "bonny bower"? Even Shakespeare was not afraid of referring to "youth like summer brave." Some original fellows in those days thought they might accumulate all the good things, and make a kind of inventory of their ladies' charm:

There is a garden in her face,
Where roses and white lilies grow—

comparing lips to cherries, teeth to Orient pearls, but the difference is merely in accumulation of images; the phrases are all tried and true. Even Milton was not afraid of "blackest midnight" or "brooding darkness." Gray, in that lovely poem so like a Corot painting in its silver tone of harmony, never surprises us with the unexpected: there are "rugged elms," "blazing hearths," and "busy housewives."

But after a while people grew more restless, and phrases began to grow thin and time-worn. Then it was that the great innovator, Wordsworth, in "Lyrical Ballads," made a plea for the actually spoken language of actual men. So Wordsworth was the first modern, though we doubt if he would realize his responsibility if he were to see some of the twentieth century verse! And in his verse and in that of Shelley, Keats and Byron, we find little of the hackneyed phrases; "finny tribes," "feathered races," became as extinct in their poetry as the dinosaur.

But our modern poets have gone beyond Wordsworth with their poetic manifesto in "Some Imagist Poets"; with emphasis on new rhythms and on concentration, they place particular stress on the "exact word, not the merely decorative word," and they aim to produce poetry "hard and clear, never blurred and indefinite."

As we scan the pages of various magazines and anthologies of the present day, we are inclined to find more resemblance between Wordsworth and Shakespeare, than between Wordsworth and—say, T. S. Eliot. With the horror of the trite—the cliché—our poets strike out for images strictly their own. A few that follow were taken at random from various poets; it serves no particular purpose to give the name of each writer.

The white whisper of frost.

The nervous-fingered rain.

Sun-fondled pool.

The running sand
Dragged slantwise by great waves.

I see a tower plucking at the sky,
Contemptuous, with its heel upon the dust.

Speech is a glittering truce of light.

The rooster's crusty gong.

Stars
Roar their silver rhetoric to space.

August clouds like purple Zeppelins.

A late snow beats
With cold white fists upon the tenements.

Across the earth the chattering grass is sprawling.

It is not necessary to quote a list of similes from earlier verse to convince the reader that here is something—at least outwardly—different; and if the reader be quite frank, he will probably admit that, while some of the phrases are arresting and striking, many seem to have no object for existence save a desire for novelty for its own sake. There is often the preference for the homely word, reaction from poetic diction, avoidance of adjectives, and greater use of verbs—verbs of a certain violence. In fact, we are left with an impression of intensity, excitability, of a straining for effect, often missed, sometimes achieved, as of an elastic drawn taut.

Yet these new fashions have enlarged our vision, even as the newer rhythms have made our ear more sensitive and hospitable. There are new pictures that we all love—like Mr. Sandburg's fog "with its little cat feet," or like Mr. Kreymbourg's lines:

The sky
Is that beautiful old parchment
On which the sun
And the moon
Write their diary.

There are extraordinary but brilliant ones like Mr. Fletcher's:

Trees like great jade elephants;

and lovely backgrounds like Mr. Frost's:

Part of a moon was falling down the west,
Dragging the whole sky with it to the hills.

Surely we shall not be sorry that a new fashion in speech, a new freedom and versatility and richness have come into our poetry, even though in less skilled hands they savor sometimes of the merely bizarre. And if, in the long run, we turn back to some of the serener, more poised poetry of earlier days, yet it is with our imagination enriched and vitalized by contact with the new.

C. F. B.

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Morning Walk

This path that leads me to the shore
Is lambrequined with greenest moss
On which dim lights and shadows rove
Unhurriedly where dark boughs cross.

A squirrel at his morning meal
Sits up and greets me on my walk
As children greet when strangers feel
Impelled to draw them into talk.

Gay toadstools, lavender and red,
A path of mushrooms turning brown,
And chickadees, long out of bed,
Salute me as I saunter down.

And when, too soon, I reach the end
And gaze along the endless sea,
The morning sun swims round the bend
And dazzlingly embraces me.

WILBERT SNOW.

Newfoundland, History and Legend

THE steamer crawled cautiously through the fog off Newfoundland, seeking entrance to St. Johns harbor. The eyes of the passengers, straining eagerly, could see no more than a ship's length ahead. The fog whistle had blown intermittently through the night, and still emitted its deep-throated persistent warning. For some moments an answering sound had come back, faint at first, but gradually growing clearer. Those who did not know the coast thought it the voice of an approaching vessel, but those who had made this harbor before said it came from the lighthouse. Slower and slower the ship sailed, guided by the shoreward blasts. Sometimes it seemed scarcely to move at all. All at once, the fog lifted, and as one person, the passengers spoke their amazement at the wonderful scene thus unfolded.

High cliffs, verdure covered, rose from the ocean, the vanishing fog still clinging to their summits. Between was a narrow passage, less than six hundred feet across. There was no sign of harbor or of city. The steamer glided through "The Narrows" between the crowding cliffs, sentinels of St. Johns, past the lighthouse and past fishermen's cottages clinging to the steep hillside. Then, as if by magic, it was in the quiet waters of one of the most perfect land-locked harbors of the world.

The beauty of the place grows upon the visitor every hour. The town of St. Johns, on the northern side of the harbor, covers the slope of the hill and from almost any point commands an enchanting view of harbor and hilly shores. Cathedrals crown the summit and on another hill, rising high against the sky, stands Cabot Tower. The harbor is filled with all sorts of shipping, although fishing craft are the most numerous, for the fishing industry founded and still supports the commercial prosperity of the island.

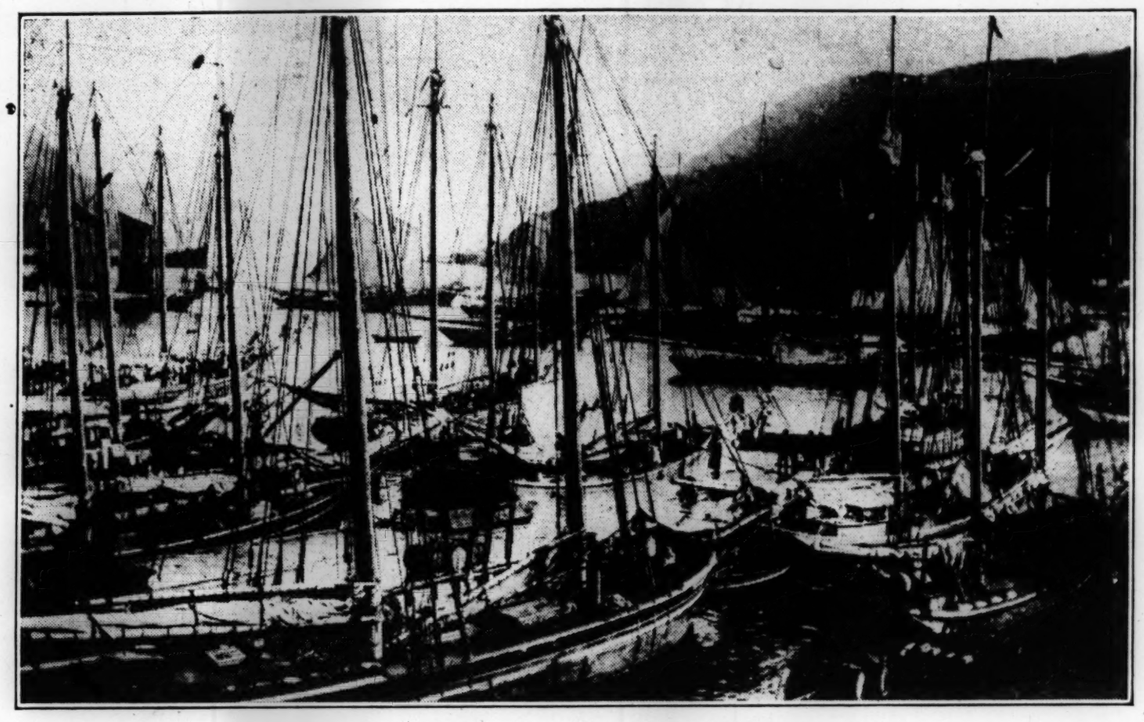
The Indians say that Manitou, the Great Spirit, when he was making the continent of the New World, had much material left over in the shape of rocks, swamps, and useless trees. So he formed a big rubbish heap by casting it all into the sea and called it We-soc-kados. The later history is no less fascinating, even if it is true. John Cabot, an Italian by birth, lived and traded in Bristol, England, and accepted that country as his by adoption. In 1497, with his son Sebastian, in their own ship Matthew and at their own expense, set sail on a voyage of discovery. On St. John's day, June 24, they sighted land which they named Prima Terra Vista—first-seen land.

"Dawnlight on the Northern waters, as on many a morn before;
Regal sits a lonely island, girt by undiscovered shore;
White sails from the East draw nearer, English eyes enraptured see
Terra Nova, first Colonia, fringe of Empire yet to be."

The name Newfoundland—the inhabitants, by the way, put the accent on the last syllable—has held from Cabot's day. For this valuable discovery, Henry VII, under whose patronage Cabot sailed, paid the voyager the paltry sum of ten pounds.

This vast dump-heap of Manitou is the oldest colony of England, its "first Colonia," nearest of all to the mother country. It is tenth in size among the islands of the world: larger than Scotland by twelve thousand square miles, one-sixth larger than Ireland. It has resisted all overtures to unite with Canada and still remains a crown colony, but is largely a law unto itself.

The mercury rarely goes below zero or above eighty. The great island is mountainous and, while none of the elevations are very great, they acquire majesty by having their bases at sea level. The scenery has been likened to that of Scotland, and St. Johns described as something between a Canadian town and a Norwegian fishing village. The Indians called the island Baccalaos or codfish, a fitting name, for fishing has been a fundamental industry from before Cabot's day.



The Harbor at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Cullings From Mr. Anderson's Garden Book

Last night for the first time this year I did have my warming pan in my bed and a fire of wood from the old elm which was blown down in the storm. . . .

A sharper frost that men say has not been known in sixty years, the river frozen solid . . . and birds to the very doors of houses for water. In my garden abundance of starlings, tits, thrushes and blackbirds, which is cousin to a thrush, but not so sweet in song to my thinking, and yesternoon two reed warblers and a redstart came to eat of my bread and grain.

As God, through my fathers, has given me plenty, it is well to give in this parish. (To give kindling also?)

In my fruit house now a great abundance of apples and many winter pears, together with herbs now well dried. My frames do still yield me a salad and I have good store of potatoes.

Mem.: Mrs. Hornblower hath told me to fry some potatoes in bacon fat and keep them and to warm them when need be for a side dish: also to keep peas in a bottle and preserve them green.

My garden now under a mantle of snow and my bee skeps with old cloth about them, so my bees shall not perish.

Later—The church choir to visit me with carols of that good King who did look out on the feast of Stephen and many others. Mighty pretty to see and to hear, with lanthorns gleaming on the snow and the cobbler playing on his fiddle.

The year is nigh gone and my garden is trenched: my fruit is now turned in the fruit house, the apples in good order and none bruised or sweating. . . .

April 1st—All Fool's Day, so called from the foolish custom to take people in by stating such things as "your wig is awry," when it is not. But in truth April hath a more comely meaning, being from the Latin aperire, to open, when in truth do buds and plants open to the first warmth which maketh the heart of man to rejoice.

This year come the martins and swallows very early, and soon my ears shall be gladdened by the sound of Master Cuckoo, and with him comes also Cuckoo Pint in the hedgerows.

Now will come quickly the Marsh Marybuds and the new leaf on the elm, and anon I shall hear the snipe piping and the Greenfinch also.

Now reading "Love's Labour Lost," by W. Shakespeare, and mark finding therein:

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all silver-white,
And cuckoo-birds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight.

April is above all months for loveliness, with the orchard trees beginning to bloom and the birds scattering their songs from branch to branch. . . .

On a day like this (writ in my study after dinner) a man may well rejoice. . . . In a moment winter is forgotten and spring casts her magic. She hath mantled her bosom with the blue Hyacinth and made her raiment glad with the golden Cowslip. The Snowdrop, Fair Maid of February, my maid calls her, is gone, and all the earth is pricked by little flowers. W. Shakespeare speaks of "the uncertain glory of an April day." This is indeed true, for the skies weep without warning and then comes the sun to kiss the tears away. . . .

Lord Herbert of Cherbury wrote in his poems:

The watery ground that late did mourn
Was strewn with flowers for the return
Of the wished bridegroom to the earth.
The well-accorded birds did sing
And warbling murmurs of a brook
And varied notes of leaves that shook
An harmony of pasts did bind.

My lord wrote so over an hundred years gone by and April hath not changed.—From "A Diary of an XVIIIth Century Garden," edited by DION CLAYTON CALTHROP.

Hawthorne's Guest

Among the earliest to arrive was Grace Greenwood, wading energetically to our door through the December snow. She was one of the first, if not the first, of women correspondents. She had lately returned, I think, from England, and the volume of her letters from that strange country was in everybody's hands. She was then a young woman, large and handsome, with dark hair and complexion, and large, expressive eyes, harmonious aquiline features, and a picturesque appearance. She wore her hair in abundant curls; she exhaled an atmosphere of romance, of careful and sustained emotions, and of an almost overpowering sentiment. In fact, she had a genuine gift for expression and description, and made an impression in contemporary letters. We might smile now—and in truth we sometimes did then—over some of her passages; but much of her work would still be called good, if resuscitated from the dusty bookshelves of the past.

I remember one passage in her English letters which was often quoted in our family circles as a typical selection of the intensity of the period.

"The tears," wrote Grace, "that I had shed since leaving my dear native land fell fast into the red heart of an English rose!" Nothing could be better than that; but the volume was full of similar felicities. You were swimming in radiant tides of enthusiastic appreciation, quotations from the poets and poetical rhapsodies; incidents of travel, humorous, pathetic and graphic; swirling eddies of word painting, of moral and ethical and historical reflection. . . . And as was her book, so was Grace herself; indeed, if anyone could outdo the book in personal conversation, Grace was that happy individual. What she accomplished, when she embarked full sail upon the topic of The Scarlet Letter and The House of the Seven Gables may be pictured to those persons endowed with the rudiments of imagination; I must not attempt to adorn this sober page with an attempted reproduction of the scene. Normal language reeled and careened under the strain of giving freedom to her admiration; but it was so honest and well meant that it could not but give pleasure even in the midst of bewilderment. My father bowed his head with a painful smile; but I dare say it did him good when the ordeal was over.—"Hawthorne and His Circle," JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

Rough Music

A gentleman, returning to his remote village after a few weeks' absence, and scanning the local paper for news, encountered the following mysterious announcement: "Mr. and Mrs. Potterton wish to thank all kind friends at Farstock for their sympathy, also those superior lads who suffered the law for their sakes."

This was tantalizing. How had the Potterton pair contravened the law, and how could even superior lads suffer vicariously for them? An interview with Potterton was sought and at once. Young Potterton (aged thirteen) and half-a-dozen comrades had, it transpired, been "bound over" and mulcted in costs. "But for doing what?" came the eager question.

"Well, sir," said Potterton, "it's like this. Them there Applebys that came to live here last spring, they be most 'tankerous people, both him and her. No one can't do nothing with them. Well, my wife's niece's little boy, he'd been and bought a ha'p'orth of sweets, and he met Appleby's girl and give her one. Then she ask him for another, and he says, 'No'; and she snatches at them, and tears the paper bag they was in, and down they falls in the mud, and she runs away. Well, little Egbert he be a hasty child, and he picks up a stone and throws it at her, and it hits her leg. Didn't she carry on, just about! Nex' thing, out comes Mrs. Appleby and spanks little Egbert cruel, and then she goes to the police, and the police goes on about it to Egbert's mother proper, she being my wife's niece, as I told you."

Here he paused for breath, and the questioner intimated that so far Egbert's mother (not to mention Egbert) had his sympathy.

"Egbert's mother," he proceeded, "she spanks Egbert too. Then she goes round to Applebys', and says she's sorry as how he threw the stone, but that the girl hadn't ought to grab at his sweets. But Mrs. Appleby, she scandalizes Egbert's mother you wouldn't believe, and she and her husband they gets more and more 'tankerous, till the whole village says they ought to have a lesson. Then my son—he's a sharp boy, as you know—he ups and says, 'Dad, let's give 'em some rough music.' And he and the other lads, they just about did."

"Tell me," encouraged the visitor.

"Why, they gets a lot of old biscuit boxes, and they marches up and down in front of Applebys' house, beating them tin boxes with sticks, and hollering. Applebys, they lay low, but next day they makes a complaint, and the poor boys be summonsed—"

"But, Potterton, surely you and your wife didn't abet this? Admitting that the Applebys make themselves objectionable, you've no right to take the law into your own hands; and in such an offensive way, too."

A look of surprised interest stole over Potterton's expressive features. "That's just what the magistrate said," he replied. "And now you says it too. But I can't see it, nor can't none of us." And though several have struggled to make it clear, he can't see it now; and, no doubt, he never will.

The Bunny

This is not a story of a rabbit. What is known to the dictionary as a culvert is described, locally and in rustic parlance, as a bunny. Running beneath the surface of the road, it carries off the water from the neighboring ditches. That was the kind of bunny—but stay, let us begin at the beginning.

It had been raining heavily for several days, but now it was fine again. An elderly man, walking down the hilly road, was rejoicing in the fact. He noted how the water danced along beside him and vanished into the bunny with a glad gurgle, emerging on the other side in pursuance of its appointed way. Idly he flicked into the stream a piece of wood, and then another. And as he watched the course of this flotsam, memory stole him away to other surroundings.

Summer, sunshine, sea. Himself, not yet in his teens, wading in shallow water in the wake of a toy boat controlled by a long string. There was nothing in the world except sky and sea and the boat and himself. Yes, but there was, though. A well-meaning sailor was telling him his vessel was ill-rigged; it couldn't possibly tack or go about with that sail. What he felt was: "Bother the sailor! It goes as well as I want it to." But what he said (very meekly) was: "Thank you. I will alter it." And, of course, he didn't mean to, and didn't. These bits of stick were a poor joke, though. But what about that empty tin can alongside the ditch? Ironclads float, why shouldn't that? He gave it a tentative shove with his foot. It took the water, it floated. It drew near the entrance of the bunny. He watched it, fascinated. It struck the bunny broadside on, turned deliberately under the force of the current, and disappeared. He heard it go bump, bump, several times, then heard it no more, or saw it either. The outflow from the other end of the bunny suddenly decreased in volume. He whistled softly to himself, smiled a wry smile, and went on his way.

But after the next rainy spell he walked that way again, and the road was awash. A couple of roadmen were holding an inquest on the bunny with the help of their metal rods. Just as he drew level a mass of dry leaves was liberated, and behind them, with a cheerful rattle, out came the tin can. "Them boys, I expect," remarked the foreman. "Ah, and they will," corroborated his assistant. The elderly man nodded his head in sympathy. "Boys will be boys," he told them. And then he continued his walk.

And as he walked he held a court in the precincts of his memory. He had deviated, so much he admitted to accusing conscience, from strict rectitude. But he had had his fun, he had been a boy again. After all, it was an interest to the roadmen, something out of their ordinary run, even if it had taken them (as they said) over an hour to clear the bunny. Besides, look at the rates he had to pay! He had got a bit of his own back, anyhow.

The Burden Light

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREATLY loved passage of Scripture is the invitation of Christ Jesus: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." Was ever invitation more tender, more kindly, or more redolent with the true sense of rest? "Come unto me"! Come unto the ever present Christ, Truth, and accept the blessing given through the word preached by the gentle Jesus. His mission was to bring true rest and peace to humanity, to show it the way out of material darkness into spiritual light.

After the years of his childhood and early youth, years of preparation, Christ Jesus gave proof after proof of his understanding of man's at-one-ment with God, and "precept upon precept" affirming the all-power of God. His tender heart ever overflowed with love for humanity, and he longed to make its burden light. No appeal was made to him in vain. He spoke the words of Life, healing the sick and weary, breaking the "bread of heaven" for all, and pleadingly calling, "Come unto me"! And he was "in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin."

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 26), "While we adore Jesus, and the heart overflows with gratitude for what he did for mortals,—treading alone his loving pathway up to the throne of glory, in speechless agony exploring the way for us,—yet Jesus spares us not one individual experience, if we follow his commands faithfully; and all have the cup of sorrowful effort to drink in proportion to their demonstration of his love, till all are redeemed through divine Love." Christian Scientists are wont to ponder deeply the foregoing statement, realizing in a degree its practical import. We must "go, and do . . . likewise."

The customs and habits of mankind today are in many cases different from those prevalent when the great Metaphysician, Christ Jesus, was on earth, but the temptations of evil are no different. The healing truth is "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever;" and it is our privilege to go forth armed with the sword of Spirit, divine Mind, and that sword is "the word of God."

In the busy world of human activity, the forlorn and the weary, the preoccupied and the restless, are waiting—although perhaps unaware that they are—for the cup of cold water. They are thirsting for water from the crystal fountain of Life eternal. In its ignorance of the presence of spiritual good mankind reaches out and grasps at the phantoms of its own dreams. Then comes the Christ-touch! The light breaks in upon the darkness, and hope springs into activity! A cheerful smile, born of loyalty to good, may so change the current of thinking as to enable one suffering from a belief of depression to throw off the sense of darkness and thus be fitted to go to the task of the day with cleared vision and renewed hope, which result in happy achievement.

Does one seem to be laboring under a sense of fear or worry? Then is our opportunity to make the burden lighter by turning our thought away from the phantoms of mortal thinking, knowing them to be unreal because not of God. The real man, as the child of God, has dominion. Understanding this, one may always find the solution of any difficulty by turning unreservedly to Truth for guidance and support. Divine Love is ever present to supply each need, whether it be our own or another's; and it is one's great privilege to be always "present with the Lord." Through this divine blessing, one may know the truth that always uplifts consciousness and heals.

The blessing is doubled when we gain good through helping a brother to receive what he needs of spiritual food, thus carrying out the command of Christ Jesus, "Freely ye have received, freely give." One whose thought is consecrated to the gaining of the knowledge of good as the only real power, may daily, hourly, lighten humanity's burden; for the truth heals, protects, and supplies all good. All are hungry for good. Each in his own way is seeking something better than he already has. Underneath all right desire is the support of divine Mind, God; and when one finds this out, he has found the opportunity to prove the promise, contained in the Scriptures, of an eternal refuge.

How wonderful each morning to start with the firm determination to make some burden lighter during the day! Rest assured the opportunity will be given.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters,
Thinking not 'tis thrown away;
God Himself saith, thou shalt gather
It again some future day."

Raindrops

Now what are these that murmur at my door
And trail their misty banners over all,
That thrill the little brook to joy
And mock with liquid note
The robin's call?

Wild plums can tell
That crowd the valley's edge,
And shy young roses
Growing by the hedge,
And wide, sweet meadows
Waiting summer's pledge—
Ay, these can tell.

And purple night—as any lotus bud—
That wears nor moon nor star,
Knows well the tiny tappings—
What they are,
And lies in raptured quiet so to hark
The measured beat of raindrops in the dark.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

A Holland Shop

Because on Saturday mornings in Holland, it is the custom to scrub the front steps, two Hollanders who have reproduced a bit of their own country into the United States scrupulously perform the same gesture at the same hour. Of course, the little wooden gates leading to their shop are intended to keep eager crowds from hurrying up those steps which two girls in voluminous skirts, winged caps and wooden sabots are diligently cleaning.

After their task is done, the tiny pots of tulips and the metal cut-outs and door-stops are replaced in position, one may enter to find the house as full of color and sunshine as any well-ordered Dutch house should be. How can one know where to look first? Among all this Dutch merchandise there is an embarrassment of beautiful things belonging to modern as well as to ancient Holland. There are tall glasses of various shapes, with dainty decorations in red, black, or blue, painted in various designs; delicate and strange enough to be called modernistic, yet not so bizarre as to lose their charm. Here and there sit Dutch dolls, one perched on an old money chest, having a huge key, such as should have unlocked a palace gate; the chest is so filled with Dutch costumes that one must lift them out to find the secret compartment within.

Here is a row of those peat pots, so characteristic of Holland. They are of brass, and one places in them the peat left unburned in the fire at night, ready for the next morning's use. They are plain or adorned, according to the style of room for which they are designed.

There are rows of pewter spoons, and pieces of modern pottery, some in rainbow colorings and most unexpected shapes. Wooden boxes, which look, for all the world, like letter boxes, are used by Dutch schoolboys to carry their books. Here on one side is a tempting nut chest with iron fittings. Delft tiles, a handsome brass bed warmer with long handle, these are other objects which suggest the Netherlands' background more graphically than any words. The cut-outs in metal recall those mounted over the Dutch ovens in Holland, perhaps depicting a man and woman plowing. One may see little single figures in imitation of this quaint custom, to be used as door-stops. The Hindeloopen furniture, painted by the Dutch fishermen in winter time, has not arrived yet; but the Dutch-American hostess is expecting it. People of Dutch descent drop in when in New York, to partake of Dutch cakes and cocoa, while they admire the innumerable bits of art with which they find themselves surrounded.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

COMPSTON WINS MATCH EASILY

Defeats Hagen in 72-Hole Golf Contest by Score of 18 Up

MOOR PARK, Eng. (AP)—Playing phenomenal golf, Archie E. W. Compston, British professional, conquered Walter C. Hagen, United States, in their 72-hole match for £750, beating him, on the first hole of their fourth round today, 18 up and 17 to play.

Although Compston put the finishing touch on the first hole after lunch, the American star struggled to the very last. His 25-foot putt for a birdie 3 on the fifty-fifth hole banged against the back of the cup and then bounced out stopping inches away. Compston's long putt was six inches short.

The gallery gave Hagen a burst of applause for his continued effort with the putter which had almost kept the match going, although Compston's lead going into the last round was so huge that it was merely a matter of time before the match would end.

Hagen Congratulates Rival

Hagen warmly congratulated the British player on the brilliant playing he had displayed and the two men then continued playing.

Hagen's defeat was made certain this morning when Compston picked up four more holes on him. Nevertheless he went to the practice green after lunch with a new putter and tried to run down long ones until called to the tee, where Compston awaited him. Then, to show a flash of his determination, Hagen outdrove Compston on the last hole, one of the few times of the match.

"I seem to get all the breaks," said Compston. "It would have been a better match if closer."

"Archie, you played magnificently," said Hagen, conscious of his own wretched showing.

Compston announced that he was willing to play a return match with Hagen or to take on anybody for a similar distance, a challenge which probably will be accepted by T. D. Armour after the open at Sandwich.

Will Try to Retrieve at Sandwich

"I'll try to retrieve my reputation at Sandwich," said Hagen later. "I am going there for a week's solid practice." Hagen arrived in England only Wednesday night and golfing followers hope that as soon as he becomes adjusted he will make a better showing. Hagen barely saved the match from becoming a rout as he went to lunch dormy 18. He was able to win only one hole of the 18 played this morning.

As Hagen was in a hopeless position, Compston needing to have only one hole in the afternoon to win, it was announced that the two men would play an exhibition match after Compston finally clinched the victory.

All through the 18 holes this morning Hagen fought heroically, but the Englishman never gave him a chance. Compston went around in par figures of 70 to Hagen's 74. Never before had Hagen met with such a defeat, nor had the major golf world seen one star defeat another of Hagen's standing so decisively.

Compston excelled in driving and on the greens. Hagen displayed a glaring lack of ability to stop a ball on them from an approaching distance. He was without the putting genius at which heretofore Britain had marveled.

Misses Putt on Yard

At the first hole Hagen lost today, the thirty-ninth, he missed his putt from a yard. He then practiced five putts from the same position before he sank one.

While Hagen was winning his one hole of the round Compston took 5. The Englishman took the forty-third with a birdie 3 and Hagen practically gave him the forty-fifth. As a result of ragged putting Hagen halved the forty-sixth with Compston at 3. The big gallery cheered his tee shot on this hole when it stopped within a yard of the pin, but Hagen's putt hung on the edge of the cup and Compston who was outdriven was able to make the par figure with Hagen.

Hagen in taking his only hole had to lay Compston a dead stymie to get it. After dropping two more holes to the Englishman, the American steadied and halved all five of the remaining holes from the forty-ninth. Hagen came perilously near losing the 155-yard fifty-fourth hole by sending his tee shot to the brink of a big bunker. It hung there and two more shots enabled him to hole out in a 3 halving the hole with Compston. The cards for the morning's play:

Compston, out ..4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—34
Hagen, out ....4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—37
Compston, in ..3 5 3 4 5 4 5 4 3—36—70
Hagen, in .....3 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 3—37—74

FOOTBALL COACHES AND OFFICIALS MEET

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Walter R. Okeson, dictator in the selection of eastern football officials, announced at a meeting of gridiron coaches and officials that more than 60 colleges of the East have approved the plan of having a neutral official select all officials for games among teams of the new Eastern Association. Most of these institutions, he said, had signified their intention of joining the association.

The meeting was called by William W. Roper, head coach at Princeton, for an open discussion of the innovation. Originally there were only 12 members of the association, but it is now planned to expand this body to include all the leading colleges of the East.

Dr. James A. Babbitt, chairman of the old central board of football officials, indorsed the plan and explained the reasons for the dissolution of the central board, while Coach W. A. Ingram, of the United States Naval Academy, said the original 12 members who conceived the association, had done so with no thought of slighting any college.

Others taking part in the discussion included Alonzo A. Stagg, director of athletics at Chicago; Dean Collins, New York University, and William J. Bingham of Harvard.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	9	4	.692
Indianapolis	8	4	.667
St. Paul	8	6	.571
Louisville	8	6	.571
Columbus	7	8	.467
Milwaukee	6	8	.429
Minneapolis	5	9	.357
Toledo	4	10	.286

RESULTS FRIDAY

Louisville 3, St. Paul 1.
Milwaukee 15, Columbus 3.
Indianapolis 9, Minneapolis 3.
Kansas City 3, Toledo 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	19	6	.760
Hollywood	15	9	.625
Los Angeles	14	11	.560
Sacramento	14	11	.560
Missions	11	13	.458
Oakland	10	15	.400
Portland	8	16	.333
Seattle	7	17	.292

RESULTS FRIDAY

Oakland 9, Los Angeles 6.
Portland 4, Hollywood 3.
San Francisco 11, Sacramento 5.
Seattle 8, Missions 7.

Three Records Fall in Relay Carnival, Despite Conditions

A. J. Plansky and Russell Lloyd Break Marks in Decathlon Event at Pennsylvania Games—Oklahoma Runner Is Star of Steeplechase

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—In a drab, rain-soaked setting that spoiled record breaking prospects, the advance guard of a host of approximately 3200 college and school athletes opened the thirty-fourth annual Pennsylvania relay carnival Friday in a combination of Olympic tests and relay championships.

Before the rain settled into a steady affair and turned the track into a mass of mud, three carnival records, all in the decathlon, fell under the impetus of attack by a field of 18 all-around stars from the East, South and middle West.

A. J. Plansky, former Georgetown University star now representing the Saint Alphonsus A. A. of Boston, broke one of these marks, in the 16-pound shotput, and led the decathlon brigade after the completion of the first day's grist of five events. Russell Lloyd, of the United States Naval Academy, and like Plansky, a gridiron star, shattered the other two decathlon marks when he set the pace in the 100 and 400-meter races.

With the event assuming the importance of an Olympic tryout as well as carrying with it the intercollegiate championship, Plansky, who has won the title twice before, displayed consistently good form to run up a total of 3778.7105 points for the five events. He will enter the concluding five tests today, however, with the comparatively slim margin of approximately 16 points over his nearest rival, Kennett Doherty, of Detroit, who won the broad jump and did well enough in the other events to score 3762.501 points.

The decathlon field lost one of its starters, Jack McIntosh, of Moromuth (Ill.) College, who was forced to quit after he had won the high jump, and at least seven of the remaining 17 appear to be in the running today, although Plansky, with some of his favorite events still on the list, will be the favorite to stay in front of the remaining contenders. R. T. Churchill, husky University of Oklahoma star, in third place with 3611.235 points, and Barney Berlinger, the Pennsylvania freshman star, in fourth position with 3578.4925 points, are real threats. Virgil Elliott, from Bethany College, and Ray Mongus, University of Mexico, occupy fifth and sixth places, while Lloyd, the Annapolis ace, is seventh in spite of his two sprint triumphs.

Major university relay honors were divided by Pennsylvania State College and New York University while Harold Keith, rugged Oklahoma runner, furnished an individual surprise by winning the 3000-meter steeplechase, an Olympic test, as an added starter.

Keith was the star of an Oklahoma relay team that, through an error, failed to report for the distance medley championship race. So he went out on short notice to win the steeplechase, while a team mate, R. W. Carson, finished fourth in the hard struggle over hurdles and water jumps.

Phillip Edwards was the hero of New York University's two relay victories. Forty-five minutes after carrying the baton across the line first in the middle Atlantic states one-mile championship and defeating his Rutgers rival, Edwards made up enough lost ground to give his team another triumph in the intercollegiate distance medley championship. He ran the anchor half-mile in less than two minutes on the sloppy track to defeat Chicago's team in a battle for first place.

Pennsylvania State's sprinters tied with University of Pennsylvania for the quarter-mile relay championship, each quartet being timed in 42 3-5s. for the race, which was decided on time after being run in heats. The feature of this race was the final dash of the heat in which R. H. Bartholomew, Pennsylvania State star, stood off the challenge of G. S. Simpson, flashy Ohio State sprinter. Ohio State finished fourth in the final standing, behind Dartmouth.

Pennsylvania State's distance medley relay team was triumphant over six rivals but W. J. Cox, State anchor runner, had a lead of 200 yards cut to 25 on the last stages of his anchor mile by George W. Lermond, running for West Point. The cadet star uncovered a closing sprint of the sort that has made his brother, Leo Lermond, famous over the past winter, but Cox had enough left to win safely. Ohio State, winner of the event last year, finished fourth, trailing Michigan Normal School, which was pulled up into the prize list by its star miler, Potter.

In the individual features, E. C. McDonald, Holy Cross captain, won the 120-yard high hurdles from Elmo Carthurs Jr., Cornell, in 15 1-5s., while Paul V. Toolin, University of New Hampshire, won the 400-meters low hurdles in 55 2-5s. The hop, step and jump was won by B. F. Moore of Pennsylvania with a distance of 45ft. 2in.

LAYTON GAINS ON W. F. HOPPE

Makes Up 30 of a 72-Point Deficit in Three-Cushion Billiard Match

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — More speed was required today of J. M. Layton, Sedalia, Mo., the United States champion, to overtake W. F. Hoppe of New York in their 600-point three-cushion billiard match at Mussey's Amphitheater. Layton won both blocks yesterday, making up 30 of the 72 points he was behind. Play was resumed today with the score at 500 for Hoppe and 458 for Layton in 525 innings. Layton faced the necessity of gathering 142 points before Hoppe got 100 in the final two blocks.

Layton won last night's block, 50 to 47 in 48 frames. They continued to play to 58 innings, where Hoppe got his fiftieth point to end the block. Layton got 64. The score was close most of the way, being tied half a dozen times. They were tied at 46, then Layton ran 4, and later his high of 6, while Hoppe struggled for his last three. The score by innings:

TENTH BLOCK

Layton—5 1 1 0 1 1 0 s 0 0 s 0 0 0 0 s 0 0 1 2 2 0 2 2 1 0 5 0 0 0 3 2 s 4 3 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 s 4 1 3 0 0 3 1 s 6 0 0—64. Innings—58. High run—6. Grand total—458. Total innings—522.

Hoppe—1 1 0 1 2 0 4 0 0 s 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 9 2 1 0 0 0 s 3 4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 2 0 0 2 1 s 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 s 0 0 1—50. Innings—58. High run—9. Grand total—509. Total innings—525.

Layton rallied in the ninth block, winning it by a count of 50 to 35 in 48 frames. They continued to play and Layton made up 16 of his missing points, going to 66 before Hoppe got the 50 needed to end the block. The New Yorker was on the defensive all the way, playing 15 deliberate safeties. Few of them were effective, as Layton continued to count regardless. The score as a result of this block stood Hoppe 450 to Layton's 394 in 467 innings. The score by innings:

NINTH BLOCK

Layton— 2 4 1 0 0 1 s 1 4 0 1 s 0 0 0 3 3 3 1 1 s 0 s 0 1 2 0 2 4 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 s 1 2 1 2 1 s 0 0 s 1 0 1 1 0 1 3 4 0 1 1 0 s 0 0 2—66. Innings—64. High run—4. Grand total—394. Total innings—464.

Hoppe—1 1 2 1 1 0 s 0 3 0 0 0 1 s 4 s 0 2 0 4 1 s 0 s 0 2 1 0 2 s 0 1 0 0 1 s 0 1 2 s 1 s 0 s 0 1 0 1 s 0 1 s 0 2 5 s 2 s 0 2 2 0 0 0 s 0 0 0 1 1—50. Innings—50. High run—5. Grand total—450. Total innings—467.

GARDNER LEADS FIELD INTO EAST ST. LOUIS

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. (AP)—Peter Gavuzzi of Southampton, Eng., leader, and Andrew Payne of Claremore, Okla., runnerup in C. C. Pyle's transcontinental foot race, tied for twentieth place in Friday's 28.4-mile lap, which brought the racers across the Mississippi River on their eastward trek.

Gavuzzi and Payne, dashing through the heavy traffic of St. Louis, the first large city on the route, reached the fifty-fifth control here in 4h. 40m. 39s. Gavuzzi's elapsed time for the 2086.2 miles from Los Angeles is 348h. 35s., with a margin of 1h. 49m. 35s. over Payne.

Edward Gardner, Seattle, finished first Friday in 3h. 29m. 23s., followed closely by John Salo of Passaic, N. J., in 3h. 31m. 55s. Phillip Granville, Canadian distance champion, was third in 3h. 49m. 33s.

The field was reduced to 71 by the withdrawal of Nick Persick of Long Beach, Calif.

LAUFER BREAKS RECORD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Walter Laufer of the Lake Shore Athletic Club broke the world record for the 300-meter backstroke swim in helping dedicate the 60-foot pool of the Mid-West Athletic Club here last night. His time of 4m. 11.3s. showed an improvement of 5.7s.

RUTGERS ELECTS CREEM

BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Daniel J. Creem '30 of Brooklyn has been elected captain of the Rutgers varsity swimming team for next year. Creem, who prepared at Brooklyn Prep, is holder of the intercollegiate championship at 220 yards.

Three Records at the Drake Relays

Midwest Coaches Hold Meeting and Decry A. A. U.'s Right to Govern

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Three records fell and two new ones were established as the nineteenth annual Drake relays got under way at Drake Stadium Friday afternoon. The field gathered here seems as a whole, however, to be slow, as the time in the dashes, hurdles and university relays indicated. The weather and track conditions were ideal.

University of Illinois, in winning the university distance medley relay, established a record in this new event for the Drake athletic carnival of 10m. 24.5s, the distances being 440 yards, 880 yards, 1320 yards and a mile. The Illinois men were E. C. White '28, A. C. Chambers '29, F. B. Stine '29 and L. J. Abbott '30.

The other record established was by Hastings College of Nebraska in the college sprint medley relay, run here for the first time. Morningside College and Simpson Colleges broke the records in the half-mile and mile Iowa intercollegiate relays. Their times were 1m. 31.6s. and 3m. 29.3s., respectively. In running the quarter-mile relay in 46m. 3s. Clarinda (Iowa) High School clipped .1s. from the existing Class B high school mark.

Trumble Stars

In the special events, the most noteworthy performance was that of H. A. Trumble '30, University of Nebraska, who won his semifinal heat in the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.9s., one-tenth slower than the Drake relay record.

Saturday will be the big day at the Drake games with all 11 special events, five university relays, three college relays and four Class A high school relays. There are 2649 athletes from 243 institutions entered in the meet this year.

Decrying the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, several score of college and university track coaches, members of the Midwest Track Coaches Association meeting here for the Drake relays Friday night, denied the authority of the A. A. U. and moved to withdraw from it immediately in what was planned to be the beginning of a nation-wide movement against the A. A. U.

The members said the radical movement was led by Maj. John L. Griffith, founder of the Drake relays and commissioner of the "Big Ten" athletic conference. Track coaches throughout the country will be asked immediately to send delegates to appear before the Amateur Athletic Federation and the American Olympics Association asking the former to rescind the control granted by them to the A. A. U. and petitioning the latter to accept again control of the 1928 Olympics tryouts in the United States.

Resolution Is Passed

A resolution passed unanimously by the track coaches declared the A. A. U. to be a self-appointed, self-recognizing organization which had never been officially granted recognition by the colleges and universities of the country. It deplored the insistent meddling of the A. A. U. into college athletics, its unwelcome domineering of the field developed by university athletes and its utter disregard for organized athletics except as it affected a small group of the association.

Practically every Missouri Valley track coach and every "Big Ten" track coach, as well as the mentors of the more important colleges of the Middle West were present at the meeting.

On the committe which wrote the resolution were Chester Brewer, director of athletics at University of Missouri, Conrad Jennings of Marquette, and Thomas Jones of Wisconsin. Since most of the midwest association members are also members of the National Coaches Association, it was assured that the matter will be brought before the national body and a concerted effort made to launch a unified attack on the A. A. U.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Georgia Tech 11½, Princeton 6½.
Northwestern 12, Purdue 4.

IDAHO DEPENDS ON SOPHOMORES

Track Team Lacks Balance Unless the 1930 Men Develop Rapidly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—Unless the sophomores on the track develop faster than new men usually do in their first season in sport the bulk of the University of Idaho's track work in Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Conference will be carried by a handful of outstanding veteran performers. W. C. Bryan, head coach, sees considerable promising material in the sophomore ranks, but is doubtful over the possibilities of it making any great contribution this year.

The Idaho squad looks strong in the sprints, pole vault, high jump and distance runs, with the distances the brightest spot. It is doubtful whether the 1928 squad will be able to carry on from the record made by the 1927 track men. Last year's team, while not unusual in Conference competition, improved University records. Seven fell, one of them a record made almost a quarter of a century ago. New one-mile, two-mile, 120-yard high hurdles, 220-yard low hurdles, discus, high jump, and pole vault marks were made by five men. For three of the five, however, it was the last year of conference participation.

D. L. Cleaver '28, track captain, accounted for the new one and two-mile records. He ran the mile in 4m. 31s., one second under the mark established by C. S. Edmundson '10, now head track and basketball coach at the University of Washington. J. W. Mitchell '28 established a University record of 15⅓s in the 120-yard hurdles. These are the only mark makers back this year.

One Veteran Sprinter

Willard C. Klingler '29 is back as the only veteran sprinter, but he is capably supported by several new men who are making good time in the workouts. T. J. Jensen '30 and H. B. Stowell '30 are sophomores with the speed necessary to cover 100 yards in short time. J. E. Norman '29 is the only veteran quarter-mile runner. Klingler and Norman are the surviving members of Idaho's relay team. G. T. Belsher '29, J. A. Calvert '29, J. W. Hawkins '30, together with Jensen and Stowell, are the leading possibilities for the new relay personnel.

Except for Cleaver, who heads the distance runners, and J. R. O'Brien '29, high jumper, the participants in distances, hurdles and field events have yet to win their first varsity letters. This lineup gives Idaho a squad composed almost entirely of new men. Cleaver is regarded the foremost distance runner on the Pacific Coast. Two new distance runners, D. L. Wiks '30 and Jay Taggart '30, are running close behind the Idaho captain in practice. D. J. Ingle '29 is another possibility in the distances. Three Idaho hurdlers look good. They are G. J. Griffith '28, L. W. Mason '30 and H. B. Thornhill '30. In J. S. Pearson '30, Idaho has a pole vaulter who threatens to establish a new university record. In practice and as a freshman last year Pearson cleared at 12 feet, which was the University record from 1916 to last year, when Leon Pagoaga added an inch to it. O'Brien, one of the few lettermen on the squad, is the leading high jumper. His trials indicate he may raise the University record from 5ft 11in. to 6ft., a mark he has attained frequently. W. F. Gale '29 and Stowell, who is devoting most of his attention to sprints and relay, also are possibilities in the high jump division. Broad jump prospects are not bright.

M. E. Collins '29, Griffith and W. C. Kershisnik '30 are the leading contenders for discus and shot. Kershisnik, Idaho's plunging fullback last football season, is getting fair distance with the shot. Javelin hurlers are showing up well. L. W. Jenkins '29 and E. H. Johnson '30 are the leading contenders in this section. Griffith has been practicing considerably with the javelin hurlers, but Coach Bryan probably will use him most as a hurdler and discus thrower.

Idaho track followers are watching the development of Captain Cleaver with particular interest. Last year he established new university records in the mile and two-mile runs and defeated Arnold S. Gillette, Montana, National Collegiate A. A. two-mile champion in 1926, in the Los Angeles conference meet in June. Coach Bryan believes Cleaver will lower both university records and emerge at the end of the season as the fastest distance man on the Pacific coast. His best time for the mile is 4m. 31s. and for the two miles 9m. 52s.

TILDEN TO MEET JOHN F. HENNESSEY

Play for the Ojai Invitational Lawn Tennis Title

OJAI, Calif. (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, captain of the Davis Cup team, defeated one of his teammates here Friday, and Saturday will face another for the men's singles championship of the annual Ojai invitational tennis tournament.

Tilden took Wilmer L. Allison, Texas member of the Davis Cup quartet, into camp, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2. Allison stiffened to take the second set, but his captain had plenty in reserve to take the match.

Saturday Tilden will face John F. Hennessey of Indianapolis for the title. Hennessey defeated Gerald D. Stratford of San Francisco, who Friday triumpher over Arnold W. Jones another Davis Cup player, 6—3, 6—4.

The Davis Cup doubles combinations reigned supreme. Allison and Hennessey defeating Clifford Herd and P. F. Neer, 6—3, 6—2, and Tilden and Jones winning over Warren and Sindorf, another Los Angeles duo, 6—1, 6—3, for the right to meet in the final round.

In the women's singles Mrs. T. C. Bundy, veteran campaigner, and Miss M. K. Gladman, many years her junior, attained the final round. Mrs. Bundy defeated Miss Marlow, 6—2, 6—2, and Miss Gladman defeated Miss Gladys Patz, 6—2, 6—2.

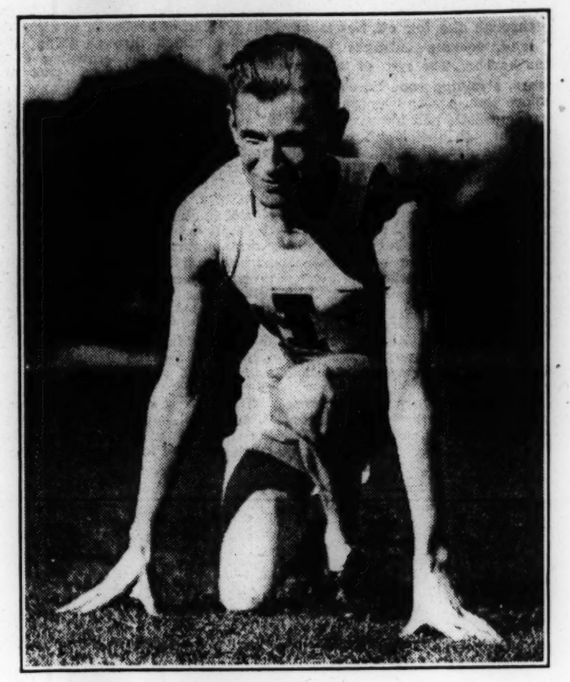
HUNTER SAILS FOR FRANCE

NEW YORK (AP)—With the firm belief that the United States has a good chance to win back the Davis Cup from France, Francis T. Hunter, a member of the American team and holder with William T. Tilden 2d of the United States tennis doubles title, sailed Saturday for France. Hunter's early sailing was in accordance with the plan by which he is to play himself into condition on European courts prior to joining the American team in London if it is successful in the American zone.

FIELD HOUSE FOR DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—The class of 1900 has presented to the Dartmouth Outing Club a field house to cost $50,000. President Ernest M. Hopkins announced at the first annual meeting of the Outing Clubs of the East, Friday. The building, to be erected at the north end of Occom Pond, will be constructed of fieldstone and used as headquarters for the Dartmouth winter sports team.

Holds Two Conference Records



CAPT. D. L. CLEAVER '28
University of Idaho Track Team

"EVERYTHING DEPENDS UPON THE PITCHERS," SAYS McGRAW

Rest of Team Ranks With Best in League, According to Giants' Manager—Hopes for Title Rest on Showing of Younger Boxmen

"It's all up to the pitching," said Manager J. J. McGraw of the New York Giants, when questioned as to his club's prospects of winning the National League baseball pennant this season. "It's early yet to tell what my pitchers will or will not do. Aside from the box staff, there is no doubt but what we have a real club, as good as any in the league, but the uncertainty about our pitching keeps me from predicting where I think we will finish. Our success depends almost entirely upon how well the recruits perform.

"There are two men at least among the recruit pitchers whom I can vouch for," the manager continued. "One is James Chaplin, a graduate of the University of Florida, and the other is William Walker, whom we secured from Denver. Chaplin is a comer, while Walker is one of the finest prospects I have seen come into the majors. I expect big things of him."

Walker, according to James J. Tierney, secretary of the Giants, who was present during the interview with Manager McGraw, struck out 195 men with Denver, last year, the most strikeouts for any pitcher in organized baseball during 1927. He has speed, curves and control, the manager said, in fact everything that a good pitcher requires. He has made one start for the Giants and held the Phillies to two hits until the eighth inning when he was knocked out of the box. He showed great promise during those first few innings, however, enough so that Manager McGraw is actually enthusiastic about his future. Chaplin has started one game, also, and like Walker pitched brilliant ball for seven innings, only to be forced out of the box in the eighth. Chaplin is a former pupil of Lance Richbourg of the Braves, who has served as coach of Florida nines. Walker, by the way, won 14 games and lost only nine with Omaha in 1926 and struck out 174 in that season.

Henry Due for Big Year

Besides the two newcomers mentioned above, Manager McGraw named Henry, Cantwell, Thomas and Faulkner as pitchers who he hopes will help the club but whom, with the exception of Henry, he has yet to pass judgment upon this season. The poor weather conditions have held the pitchers back, especially the younger ones, who need plenty of action to get going well. Faulkner came from Toronto last September, Henry came from Indianapolis, where he was sent by Brooklyn, and Cantwell is from Jacksonville. Henry has a very deceptive curve ball after the Grove type. Brooklyn let him go to Indianapolis only for such a star as Petty. He was given his chance in the 1927 campaign of the Giants and won 11 and lost 6. This should be a big year for him. His only start of the season he won against Philadelphia, 8 to 1. Walter Clarkson, secured from Norfolk, performed well this spring. He has not had much opportunity to prove himself in the regular season.

"With Benton, Fitzsimmons and Barnes our only veterans of proved ability, you can see how uncertain it is to figure just what we will do in pitching," McGraw said. "The rest of the club can take good care of itself in competition with any team. The infield I consider stronger than last year in the field, but at bat Cohen cannot measure up to Hornsby. Hogan has strengthened us behind the bat. Therefore, as a whole, I consider the club stronger than it was in 1927. I haven't heard anything from Aldridge other than that he is at his home in Terre Haute."

Grimes, who went from New York to Pittsburgh, in trade for Aldridge, will be missed. Although his earned-run average was not especially impressive last year he won 19 games and lost 8. And a pitcher who can win 19 games is an asset to any club, and the Giants practically gave him away, for Aldridge refuses to report to Manager McGraw.

Win Despite Lack of Hits

The chief feature of McGraw coached clubs of the last few years, is their ability to hit when the hitting is needed. McGraw has the faculty of getting the maximum of efficiency out of his men. Even when the club is heavily outhit, the scores as a rule have not shown much difference between victor and vanquished. Making seven runs on as many or one or two more hits, is not unusual with the team. On April 13, the Giants made seven runs on nine hits while the Braves made only three runs on eight hits. The next game found the Giants making eight runs on 12 hits while the Phillies acquired one run on 10 hits. On April 18, the Giants scored a victory over Philadelphia 5 to 1, yet they made only five hits to the Phillies' seven. Five runs on five hits without the aid of an error on the part of the Phillies! In fact, the Giants made three errors in that game. The next day, Boston made 9 runs on 16 hits while the Giants forced them to the limit to win 9 to 8, yet McGraw's men made only nine hits. All this illustrates the efficiency of the Giants in the strategic points of the game, in coaching, management, base running and timely hitting. In the first six games of the season, New York made 63 hits while the Giant's opponents made 79. Yet New York at the end of its sixth game was leading the league with four victories and two defeats. A club that can win consistently against teams that outhit it and in some cases outpitch it must be watched, for somewhere in its ranks is a touch of brilliancy that pennant pickers may very easily overlook.

GUILFORD, OUIMET AGAIN AT SCRATCH

Head Massachusetts State Golf Association Handicap List

Francis D. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, United States open champion in 1913 and amateur champion in 1914, and Jesse P. Guilford, also of the Woodland Golf Club and United States amateur champion in 1921, again share the honor of leading the Massachusetts State Golf Association handicap list. F. J. Wright Jr. of the Albemarle Golf Club is again in third place. So far the handicaps as given out for 1928 are the same as 1927, but when the rest of the list is looked over it is found there are a number of changes from 1927.

Ouimet and Guilford are at scratch, while Wright is placed at one stroke. There are only five golfers placed at two strokes this year as compared with seven in 1927. Four of the five were ranked the same in 1927, the fifth being a newcomer to the list in the person of Philips Finlay of the Sandy Burr Country Club, who is a freshman at Harvard. E. E. Lowery and W. F. McPhail, both of the Norfolk Golf Club; W. A. Whitcomb, Charles River Country Club and P. W. Whittemore, The Country Club, are the other members of this group.

The three-stroke group has been increased to three this year as against two in 1927; but only one of the 1927 golfers is in this year. He is E. S. Stimpson of the Brae Burn Country Club and captain of last year's Harvard varsity golf team. The two others are R. R. Gorton, Brae Burn Country Club who was handicapped at 2 last year and E. P. Stratton of the Brae Burn Country Club, who was also a two man last year.

The four-stroke golfers have been reduced from 14 in 1927 to only five this year and only one of them was not in that class last year. He is F. C. Newton of The Country Club, who was placed at two strokes in 1927. No less than 12 of the golfers who were in the 4 or under class last year have been dropped to 5 or more, most of them being at 5. The list is subject to revision later and it is believed that there will be a few changes before the National championship comes to Brae Burn.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Middlebury 8, Clarkson 5.
Springfield 3, Amherst 2.
Colgate 5, Wesleyan 4.
Holy Cross 7, Spring Hill 0.
Michigan 4, Syracuse 1.
Carleton 5, St. Olaf 3.
Purdue 7, Chicago 6.
Kalamazoo, N. S. 4, Lake Forest 2.
Knox 7, Coe 5.
Bates 6, New Hampshire 3.
Boston 8, Norwich 7.
Colby 7, R. I. State 4.

AVIATOR BREAKS OWN RECORD

EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX, Eng. (AP)—In a 500-kilometer flight from the Stag Line Airdrome to Reading and back, Friday, with the same load, 1000 kilograms (2200 pounds), Capt. H. S. Broad bettered his own 100-meters record of Thursday. He attained a speed of 162.3 miles an hour, as compared with 160.8, Thursday. He also broke the 500-kilometer record for the same weight, held by Czechoslovakia at 142 miles an hour, with a speed of 158½ miles an hour.

HANSON RETURNED TO YANKEES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Victor A. Hanson '27, star athlete at Syracuse University, has been returned to the New York American League Baseball Club by the management of the Waterbury Eastern League Club. The Brasscos are here for a series with the local team. Hanson was sent to Waterbury on option by the Yankees, but was not satisfied with his assignment.

YALE ELECTS LINEHAN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Fred Linehan of Westfield, Mass., the outstanding athlete of the Yale freshman class, has been elected captain of the 1931 baseball nine. He captained the basketball team, playing center during the last season. He was also a member of the football eleven.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Graduate School 6, Harvard 3.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Swarthmore 17, St. Stephen's 0.

INDIANS REGAIN LEAGUE LEAD

Uhle Not as Effective as Usual but Wins His Fourth Game

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	11	4	.733
New York	8	3	.727
St. Louis	9	7	.563
Philadelphia	5	4	.556
Washington	5	6	.455
Chicago	5	9	.357
Detroit	6	11	.353
Boston	4	9	.308

RESULTS FRIDAY

Cleveland 10, Detroit 6.
St. Louis 14, Chicago 5.
Boston at New York (postponed).
Philadelphia at Washington (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.

Cleveland went back into the lead of the American League, Friday, by defeating Detroit while the New York Yankees were idle. It was the eleventh victory in 15 starts for the Indians and Uhle, star right-handed pitcher, registered his fourth victory of the season. With Philadelphia not playing, the St Louis Browns took advantage and defeated Detroit, placing them ahead of the Athletics who were relegated to fourth place. It was Detroit's eleventh defeat in 17 starts.

Uhle's performance was not as stellar as usual. He let the Tigers get away to a five-run lead in the first inning. That was all they could do, however, until the ninth when Hargrave caught one of Uhle's pitches for a home run. With Cleveland in top hitting form, Uhle was given the necessary good support to obtain a victory. His clubmates pounded out four runs in the second inning, three in the third to take a two-run lead and one in the fourth, fifth and sixth innings. Both clubs made 16 hits. Uhle was also at his best at bat, making three hits in as many times up. That gives him an average of .400 at bat in his four games plus one chance as a pinch hitter. Every Indian player made at least one hit.

With every member of the St. Louis club hitting safely at least once and with Manush hitting out a home run, Chicago went down to defeat before the Browns Friday, 14 to 5. Gray was credited with his fourth victory for the Browns and also with a double at bat. With two men out in the ninth inning and Gray apparently invincible, the White Sox having made only four hits and been held scoreless up to that time, Kress fumbled a grounder and when the inning was over, Chicago had made six more hits and five runs. It was another one of those contests that have proved that no club can ever rest assured of victory until the last man is out. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	x	10	16	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	16	4

Batteries—Uhle, Bayne and Myatt; Billings, Van Gilder, Holloway and Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Uhle. Losing pitcher—Billings. Umpires—Van Grafila, McGowan and Connolly. Time—2h. 8m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	4	4	0	1	3	0	2	x	14	13	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	10	2

Batteries—Gray and Schang; Connally, Cox, Williamson, Goodell and O'Rouse, McCurdy. Losing pitcher—Connally. Umpires—Hildebrand, Guthrie and Ormsby. Time—1h. 42m.

PICK-UPS

THREE home runs had much to do with the victory of Brooklyn over Boston Friday. Three home runs by the Giants stood out prominently in the victory of the New Yorkers over the Braves last Saturday. Three games have been played at Braves Field and eight home runs have been hit there, not far short of the usual season's quota at the field. All of them have gone into or over the new left and center-field bleachers which were put there for just the purpose that they seem to be fulfilling—more home runs. Six of the eight have been made by teams opposing the Braves, as was expected before the season opened, presumably by all except those who erected them. There is no question about the stands being in too close, and the early games have caused the Boston management to consider moving them back more. This will undoubtedly be done in the near future.

Both the Giants and the Yankees have had to postpone eight games. This means a host of doubleheaders in the future. The Yankees have already arranged for three double attractions. The April 22 postponed game with Philadelphia will be played off June 19 as part of a doubleheader. The Boston-New York game of April 27 will be played off May 21. May 29 there will be another doubleheader with Washington to cancel the postponement of April 23.

Both New York clubs were forced out of the lead of their respective leagues, Friday. Cleveland supplanted the Yankees and Brooklyn displaced the Giants.

Announcement from headquarters of the New England Baseball League in the Little Building, Boston, was made today that Lewis Courtney, former International League player, will pilot Brockton this season and Patsy Donovan will lead Attleboro. These two clubs are new ones in the league this season.

The question is, are the Cleveland pitchers only in an early season spurt or can they keep up the pace through the season that they have set? Twice the Indians have displaced the Yankees from the lead. Can they hold it?

Although Brooklyn has had some brilliant pitching most of this season to date, Elliott is the first Brooklyn boxman to score a shutout. He did it against the Braves, 9 to 0, Friday.

So far 10 shutouts have been attained in the National League and six in the American. That is a good record, considering the large number of postponements.

Oregon State Agricultural College opens its conference baseball season at Seattle today against the University of Washington.

NEW BOOSTER MARK MADE IN BOWLING

Burroughs Adding Machine Team Rolls 2097

LEADING FIVE IN WOMEN'S BOWLING

Team Event	
Burroughs A. M. C., Detroit	2097
Fordson Recreation, Detroit	2008
Detroit W. B. A.	2005
Garden No. 1, Detroit	2004
Palacettes, Detroit	1989

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—A new record for Booster teams in the International Women's Bowling Congress was established here Friday night when the Burroughs Adding Machine Company team of Detroit rolled a total of 2097 to take the lead. The new leaders achieved their mark through a series of games which produced scores of 679, 733 and 685. The score is only 566 pins less than the "all-time" record for Class A teams in the tournament.

Miss Florence Bour attained the highest score when she rolled a series of 165, 136 and 149 for a 450 total. Miss Martha Knechtges rolled 430, while Miss Clara Turk

ANTIQUES *for the* HOME MAKER *and the* COLLECTOR

Along Louisiana's Last Frontiers

New Orleans, La.
Special Correspondence

GASOLINE is destroying another last frontier—this time the rail-less, almost road-less coastal prairie of lower Louisiana. From the south industry is boring in with motorboats. More important still, the hunters of antiques are descending from the north. For it is virgin territory this, peopled with an old stock, quaint and primitive and possessing many treasures.

Above it lies the land of Evangeline. Long ago the world's feet beat a path to St. Martinville, where Longfellow laid the later scenes of his romantic poem. Today thousands of tourists along the Old Spanish Trail park their cars at a near-by filling station and sit for a moment on the bench under the Evangeline oak. Near by is a show place arranged to resemble the identical room in which Emmeline is said to have sat and waited for Louis Arceneaux. (The names are those used in Felix Voorhies' "Arcadian Reminiscences.") If sufficiently urged, a lovely young daughter of the country will don cap, starched collar and other habiliments of the early Acadians and pose at what is said to have been the veritable spinning wheel of Emmeline.

This is accustomed atmosphere, however. Most of the tourists, dropping a word of praise for the charm of it all, voice raptures over the moss-bearded trees along Bayou Teche, than speed east or west, as the case may be. A few remain, however, and of these some filter into the hidden mysteries that lie to the south.

Back Two Centuries by Boat

Part of this terra incognita also is embraced within Acadia, settled by the descendants of the deported Nova Scotians, and part of it is settled by a still earlier and less mixed stock. There are entire parishes, corresponding to the counties of other states, through which run no railroads and where highways are so negligible that virtually all traffic is by boat.

Along the upper fringe of this wide strip, which extends almost across the State, are several former "sacred" lakes of the Indians, such as that of Catahoula, on the shores of which dwelt the dreaded Attakapas. The lower edge is a series of deep bays, nearly every one of which has its legend of buried treasure. In between dwells a people whose customs are no nearer than the American Revolutionary War to those of the folk in the rest of America. Not only that, but in isolated spots their beliefs date back for many centuries.

Here survives the legend of the mermaid. Scores of reputable citizens of New Orleans, and an occasional traveler from elsewhere who has penetrated to this lonely region, can attest the strength and prevalence of the belief. There is no first-hand record of a person who actually contends he has seen a mermaid, but many residents of Terrebonne or Vermilion will tell of relatives or friends who have met with the "sirens," as they are called!

The inhabitants hereabouts are fair-haired and blue-eyed, unmistakably Anglo-Saxon, though with a strong infusion of French from their Acadian neighbors. Their traditions correspond somewhat with those of the Breton peasant. Their forbears tell them, they say, that they came from "beyond the great river." They are mostly illiterate, yet gently mannered and most hospitable.

The houses often are of hewn logs, their crevices stuffed with a mixture of mud and Spanish moss. The interiors frequently contain a wealth of handmade and hand-carved furniture. They are not ornate, these chests and high-backed chairs and enormous beds; in fact, they are almost Norman in their simplicity. Only by the exquisite perfection of the joinery work do some of them display the fact that they are not machine products. The wood is either oak or swamp cypress. The lines are massive, yet are not lacking in a certain grace.

Here, too, can be found the quaint three-legged Dutch ovens, still articles of daily household utility. Oil stoves have crept into a few localities, but are rarities. Nearly all cooking utensils date from more than a century ago. There is much copper and brass.

Homemade Fabrics Are Common

Spinning wheels are in fairly common use, even on the upper border line. A recent traveler counted eight in one day's drive along dirt roads in the vicinity of Erath, Vermilion parish. Typical among the owners was Mrs. Severin Primeaux, direct descendant of an Acadian family, and living in a house known to be more than 120 years old. She is a woman of 68, and most of her life she not only has spun the household thread but has woven it into cloth to supply the needs of her large family. The loom on which she weaves is handmade, the product of one Edgard Comeaux, who traversed this section about the time of the Civil War, as an itinerant builder of these machines.

French influence prevails, of course, in the furniture of the eight parishes settled by Acadian stock. Many of these thrifty families became wealthy after their transplanting, and not a few sent overseas for superb four-poster beds and stately armoires, or wardrobes, usually of mahogany but sometimes of rosewood. These pieces frequently can be found stored in ground floor lumber rooms under the high-raised dwellings that were the rule of the well-to-do.

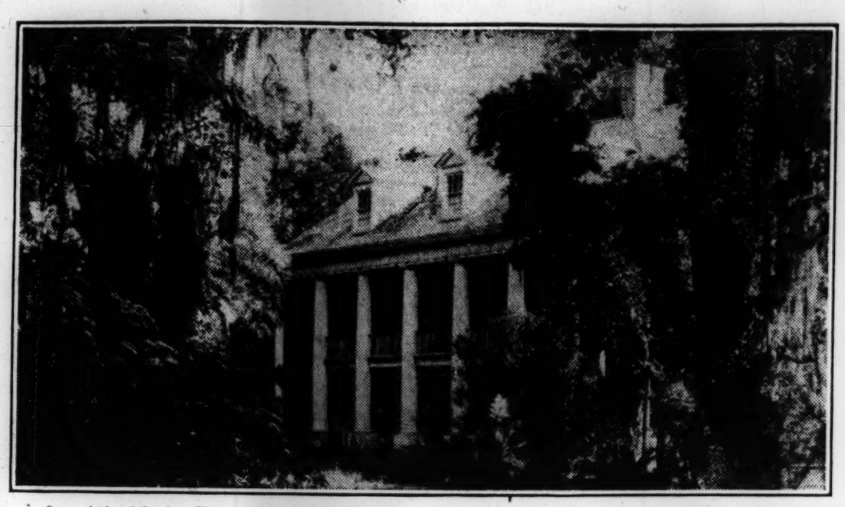
The most accessible regions boast much handsome furniture that came from New Orleans in the period between 1835 and 1860. There were many fine plantation homes in the fertile lands that lie just above the encroachment of the salt marshes. Some of them are furnished in the early Victorian style, but it is possible to pick up pieces from the shops of Seignouret, Mallard or Siebrecht, three master craftsmen of New Orleans who catered to the most refined tastes of the old Creole residents there.

Some of the more humble border homes boast chests that would draw the praise of any collector. These frequently are a century old and are nearly always in fine preservation. Skillful paneling relieves them of plainness, and they are fitted with hinges and locks of hand-wrought metal. Slender, cane-bottomed chairs of a remarkable sturdiness also are to be had.

Only within recent years have New Orleans professionals begun collecting from the upper parts of the section that lies south of the Old Spanish Trail. Bitter prejudice against their inroads is felt among many of the better class families, and otherwise hospitable plantation doors slam unceremoniously in the face of the dealer or his agents. The sincere art lover, however, who has an eye to beauty and is not unwilling to pay a reasonable price for valuable pieces, meets unfailing courtesy.

Down below, as stated, is virgin territory. The tourist who is willing to take his chance in a motorboat, and to brave mosquitoes and lack of modern plumbing, has a new world at his feet. Here is a land sated, timidly looking for the things of the outside world. The outlook is one to fascinate a connoisseur.

C. P. J.



One of the Alluring Homes of Southern Louisiana. This One, Called The Shadows, Is at New Iberia. Like Many Other Superb Plantation Houses, It Is on the Tourist Route Known as the Old Spanish Trail

Three Centuries of Gobelin Tapestries

SPEAK of tapestries and you will not get far without mentioning the word that stands for some of the most exquisite gems in the history of hand weaving—"Gobelins." Have not the Gobelin tapestries figured for nearly three centuries as outstanding examples of France's deep love for the arts? Are they not prized today by royalty, collectors and art museums most of whom jealously guard and cherish the examples they possess? Once in awhile, here and there, perhaps a tapestry will be offered for sale at an enormous price, but the occasions are rare.

As in the products of all human craft, some of them are better than others. Some are large, some small; again, several tapestries may depict a series of incidents linked together under a single title. Subjects as well as the workmanship naturally yary with the period. One hears it said that the Gobelin looms of today cannot turn out the product those did under the reigns of some of the French monarchs who gave their personal patronage to the establishment. Many of the older sort, like rare paintings, are now considered almost priceless.

The Story of the Early Days

The pursuit of origins is elusive and many times illusive. In trying to trace the inception of the Gobelin factory one is confronted with several accounts of their actual founding. The statements of the date vary, among other things. Let us therefore consider only that which is most plausible, in this instance the story of these famous works as set forth by Gustave Geffroy, litterateur and noted art critic, member of the Académie Goncourt, and distinguished administrator of Gobelin's for many years.

He tells us that Gobelin's was established by that man of genius, Colbert, who as minister to Louis XIV showed that he could set a king up in the tapestry business as dexterously as he could balance the budget, collect taxes and increase the Nation's trade both at home and abroad.

It might be said that the reputation of some Americans as spenders has electrified a good many Europeans. But they had nothing on the Louis, XIV, XV, and XVI, that trio of spendthrifts who ordered a palace or a château as casually as you telephone your grocer for a bottle of milk. No wonder they placed lavish orders with Gobelin's. So lavish, indeed, and so much stress did they lay on their importance, that workmen were kept in the place, virtually as prisoners, only allowed to leave by special permission.

Long Training for the Weavers

The name Gobelin is traced to the Gobelin brothers, dyers whose plant was used for the first workshops. Rabelais has immortalized these two brothers in one of his works.

Just why have these triumphal achievements in the art of hand-weaving won such universal fame, and what is behind their fascinating, irresistible attraction and charm? The answer is simple. As in any notable accomplishment in art, it is because of the quality of the work that is put into the object. It is the marvelously skillful and painstaking craftsmanship of the Gobelins workers themselves which is really responsible for their distinctive characteristics. The individuality of these tapestries would seem to lie in their method of weaving, the exquisite fidelity of their color tones to the original pictures they were copied from and to their joyous richness as a whole.

To attain this high degree of execution unusual attention has been given to details. First of all, the workmen are selected by competitive examination when young and trained in a special school located on the premises. After schooling comes a period of apprenticeship, and if they make good they can then become acceptable artisans. The school of drawing and design is divided into elementary and advanced classes under the tutelage of noted artists. Antoine Bourdelle, for example, one of France's greatest present sculptors, is the present head of the advanced class.

The chemical laboratory is in charge of a member of the Pasteur Institute. This department takes care of the dyeing of all woolens and silks employed in the weaving of the tapestries. Its processes have undoubtedly reached a stage of color production which can be termed nothing short of wonderful. Color blending, after all, is a skill France possesses in the highest degree.

Silent, Patient Artisans

At present about 60 artisans work on the famous old looms that have remained unchanged since the reign of Louis XIV. As you stand there, perplexed at their dexterous handling of the hundreds of bobbins of colored threads, hanging down from above in curtain-like fashion, you wonder at these silent, patient workers.

They would not welcome the visit of some efficiency engineer, even that of a Hoover or an Edison, to startle them out of their seventeenth century methods. But ask any one of them if they would care for new or improved looms and see if they don't throw up their hands in true Latin style and exclaim it would mean the end of the Gobelin industry. In fact, "Ca ne serait pas un Gobelin." (It would not be a Gobelin) is the way one man expressed it at the time of one of the author's visits.

The process is intensely interesting. The weaver sits between the wooden loom in front of him and the picture back of him which serves as his pattern. His face is toward the light streaming from an opposite window. He could see his model only by turning around, but mirrors placed in front of the loom reflect it. Thus he can follow each minute detail of his work with the care so necessary.

Weaving a piece of tapestry with all its subtle shadings is also slow. Each different tone requires a change of thread and when it is considered that one piece of tapestry alone may embody hundreds of color tones, a faint idea can be formed of the skill and intelligence required to work on them.

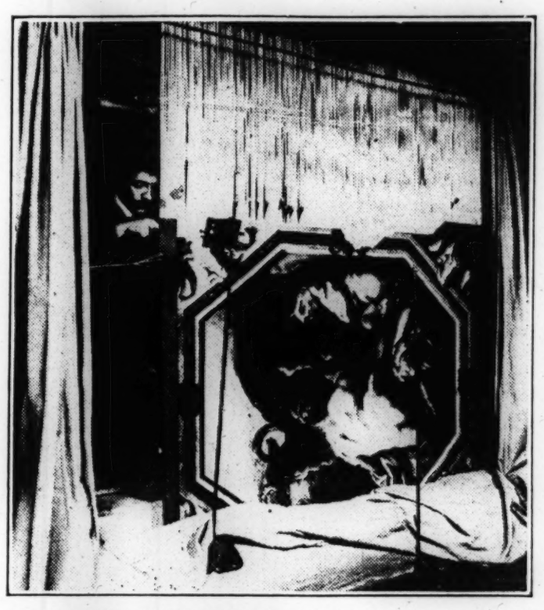
Since a tapestry of 30x20 feet progresses at the rate of only one and a half yards a year, Job's proverbial patience is certainly needed. Imagine what one of our workman in America would say if you told him he could spend four or five years weaving a single piece of carpet. "G'on—quit yer kiddin'," is almost certainly what he would picturesquely say.

The recently built Gobelin museum contains a rare collection of beautiful tapestries gathered for the purpose of showing what has been accomplished by the factory in the last 15 years, working from paintings by the best decorative artists of the period. Hosts of Americans visiting the works these past years were particularly interested in the now finished tapestry, "Departure of the Americans for France."

It represents American troops pasing in review in front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and now hangs in that structure. The composition is symbolical and very effective, being by the well-known artist, Jaulmes. The brilliant colors of the American flag stand out majestically agaist a more somber background. It is a tribute of the French nation to the American people in recognition of the help rendered during the war.

N. W.

A Tapestry Weaver Sitting Back of His Loom With Scores of Bobbins, Each Carrying a Different Color Hanging From the Unfinished Fabric



Quite a Different Matter Is the Front View, Where the Completed Design Appears as Sharply Cut as a Painting. The Two Slender Upright Rods in the Foreground Carry Mirrors, in Which the Weaver Sees Reflected the Result of His Handiwork

Lady Charlotte Schreiber, Pioneer Connoisseur

By ALICE ROBERTS ROLLINS

"FROM the Collection of Lady Charlotte Schreiber." How often have we read this beneath a picture of choice pieces of old china and other interesting antiques! The nineteenth century has left no more interesting personality in the collector's field than Lady Charlotte Schreiber. She was an indefatigable collector and has been an inspiration to many who have taken up this fascinating and absorbing hobby.

For a period of sixteen years Lady Charlotte Schreiber traveled over the Continent of Europe and through the British Isles in her search for antiques. No small amount of skill, knowledge and good taste were required to bring together her large collection. Out of this she presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington 2000 pieces in 1885. There remained an even greater number at Cranford, her own home and that of her eldest son; her daughter's, Lady Bessborough, in Cavendish Square, and in the homes of her many other descendants.

Some interesting details of her wonderful life and of her collecting hobby we are able to give from her Journals published in 1911. These were edited in part by her son, Montague Guest, and were finished by Egan Mew.

Lady Charlotte Schreiber was born in 1812, and was the only daughter of the ninth Earl of Lindsey. She married Sir John Guest, owner of one of the largest iron works in England, and with her usual energy and interest became thoroughly proficient in the details of the business, even mastering "double-entry" bookkeeping. We should remember this was in the days before women were as prominent in business as they are today.

Later she managed the business for several years, giving it up when the responsibilities of her growing family needed her attention more. Her second husband was Charles Schreiber, a fellow of Trinity College, and a son of Col. James Alfred Schreiber, who had served under the great Wellington. These details of her family life are given because we do not usually think of anyone with such a background as being active in a commercial life. That her practical work and success was favored by the King and Queen is shown by her numerous intimate references to them.

Began Collecting About 1865

Her son records she did not take up china collecting until well past 50 but threw herself into it with characteristic energy until it became the chief interest of her life. She traveled all over Europe, in and out of obscure places, no hardship, discomfort, or fatigue seeming to bother her, and with it all keeping an accurate account of her travels. She gave full descriptions of the museums and private collections visited, the dealers she met, the treasures she saw and purchased, the prices asked and paid. In more than one note she speaks of pieces being sold her under a mistaken name, and tells in what way they were incorrectly attributed, so that there is much valuable information tucked away in her notes.

As was natural, she had many friends who were connoisseurs in the arts, thus enhancing the pleasure of her collecting. In her early life she records in her Journals her friendship with such interesting personages as Tennyson, the Duke of Wellington, Lord and Lady Beaconsfield.

The most amazing thing we read in the Journals is the casual naming and the prices quoted for what are now considered as almost priceless rarities. As her son points out in the foreword—"When she began to collect china, which may be put down roughly at between 40 and 50 years ago (about 1865) it was an easier matter than it is today. . . . The names of Chelsea, Bow, Worcester, Bristol, Plymouth and Derby were but barely known and if some of the marks of these factories were understood it was about all one expected to find, unless they happened to have a Marryat, or a Chaffers (then a new publication) at hand to refer to, which was not often the case, while if a specimen was unmarked it was totally unrecognized. Any person with a small amount of knowledge could go around the old shops and pick up untold treasures of today for the most trivial sums. . . . The name of Chippendale was hardly known, while those of Sheraton, Heppelwhite, Adams, etc., which today are on everybody's tongue were then absolutely unknown."

Some Amazing Quotations

It was the same with old prints and engravings and with old English silver of the best periods, which was being sold at an average of 5s. an ounce. Old Sheffield plate, pinchbeck, old English jewelry, needlework pictures, glass, pewter, Staffordshire pottery, nobody seemed to care about or want, things we are today traveling far here and there for, spending money and time much as a few collectors did then.

A few items taken from her Journals make very interesting reading, so much so in fact that they seem almost incredible to us of today, as for instance this:

May 10th. Found 6 coffee cups, salmon scale Worcester, painted in birds; and a jug with mark painted in bouquets, bistre, yellow and gold and with a curious mark in gold over a mark in blue. Bought these for 2 pounds and 1 shilling-12 pence respectively.

A pair of pink enameled vases with landscapes (reversible and forming candlesticks) but perfect, 20 pounds (These are now in the South Kensington Museum).

Battersea box, quilted ground with the female head and mask, 2£-15s.

An Elers ware teapot, 6s. Black Wedgwood vase with arms done in gold, 11 s.

A Chelsea-Derby jug with mask and flowers painted in red camaieu a la Dresden, 3s-4d.

A white Dresden teapot, 5s. An old wooden snuff box with legends in Old English, 2s-6d.

Worcester, Nov. 6th. Paid a short but very interesting visit to Mr. Binns at the china works. (Mr. Binn was of the famous family of Worcester potters). He showed me the celebrated inkstand "Made at Canton" (which we now know by the books we possess to mean Bow) engraved in his book and in Chaffers.

A colored group of Venus and Cupid, Plymouth, 2 £-7.

A pair of Chelsea butter-boats, covers and stands, 3 £.

At Christie's the Chelsea Woodward (the actor) and Kitty Clive for 30 guineas.

The Journals are a remarkable source of information to the collector and we marvel that so varied and superfine a collection could be brought together in such a short space of time. But as her son says in the introduction—"at that time there was almost a virgin field."

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OILS FEATURE STOCK PRICES SHARP UPTURN

Public Utilities and Mining Shares Also Prominent —Closing Strong

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Heavy buying of the oil shares under the leadership of Standard Oil of New York, which advanced 4½ points to 39½, a new high for the year, featured the sharp upturn in prices in today's stock market.

Public utility and mining shares also gave impressive demonstrations of group strength. Extreme gains in the active issues ranged from 1 to 10 points, with trading again in very heavy volume.

Buying operations of powerful speculative pools furnished the chief impetus for the advance. Oils were accumulated on reports of trade improvement and stiffening gasoline prices. Enormous blocks of Standard Oil of New York and Louisiana Oil changed hands.

Buying of the rails was rather selective in character with Jersey Central, Delaware & Hudson, Texas & Pacific and Chicago Northwestern up 2 to 4 points, in the vanguard of the advance.

Sharp gains were also recorded by such issues as McCrory Stores B, Du Pont, Adams Express, Patino Mines, Consolidated Gas, Brooklyn Edison, Westinghouse Electric and Otis Elevator.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Mixed tendencies continued in the bond market today, and trading was around the Saturday average.

New offerings during the week rose to $158,000,000, led by the $50,000,000 Cities Service issue, and the $25,000,000 St. Paul financing. New loans in the preceding week approximated $105,000,000, and about $175,000,000 were marketed in the corresponding week of last year.

In the listed market, some of the copper convertible liens again followed a firm trend, Chile as making the best showing in the early trading. Some high grade industrials and railroad liens were easy, Bethlehem Steel 8s, Columbia Gas 5s and Chicago & Northwestern 4½s showing fractional declines.

The foreign group was quiet, with evidences of week-end profit taking in some of the popular issues.

REACTIONARY TREND IN COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—A somewhat reactionary tendency was noted in the cotton market today, after recent advances, but there was still considerable uneasiness over weather conditions, and early declines of 10 to 15 points were followed by rallies.

May sold up from 21.15 to 21.34, and October from 20.76 to 21.00, or 4 to 13 points net higher during the forenoon on unfavorable eastern belt weather details, but later eased again under renewed realizing.

The market closed steady at net declines of 1 to 7 points.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The lengths to which public speculation may be carried are not subject to calculation. But the situation is one which prompts us to advise unusual conservatism in speculative commitments.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: For immediate trading the best grade of stocks are the safest, and one's conservatism should not be supplanted by reckless enthusiasm.

Colwell & Co., Boston: Sharply divergent opinions are being expressed at the present time on the course of the stock market in the immediate future. The financial prophets, however, are growing more cautious each day in handing down an unqualified prediction. After months of trial and error, financial students have arrived at the conclusion that the present market cannot be made to fit into any familiar pattern of yesterday.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The credit situation is still the dominant factor. Time money is now firmly established on a 5 per cent basis. An increase in the discount rate by five of the Federal Reserve Banks may be regarded as a slight warning, but unless and until the Federal Reserve Bank increases its rate, this factor will probably not be taken seriously from a speculative standpoint.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The public, with much money, has the bit in its teeth and is prolonging the speculative festival, but readjustment in the stock market appears to be slowly approaching. If money conditions are to have their effect, this does not mean that eventual recovery will not follow.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Following the enormous advances of March, the industrial averages have made no progress this month, but there has been no precedent in market history for the activity which has characterized this sidewise movement of prices, experience does show that stocks are accumulated in comparatively inactive markets, and that great activity accompanies the transfer of large and concentrated holdings of stocks, which have been held intact for years, from their previous owners to numerous, weak, temporary purchasers, who, after the price has multiplied, sometimes hold them by a margin of ownership no greater than the previous day's advance.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We regard the rise of the railroad issues during the week as distinctly encouraging. Compared with industrials, they are decidedly undervalued and would appear to be purchases on reactions.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Although week-end profit taking will probably make its appearance in the general list before the close today, nevertheless, we feel that the move in such departments as the oils, coppers and public utilities should be followed, since we believe that the strength in these groups will carry them higher during trading early next week.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Firmer money may be expected to continue in spite of the seasonal trend toward ease which usually occurs in May. Such machinery as is at the disposal of banking powers will probably be utilized in an effort to keep the market within bounds. But it now appears that the accrued momentum is such that no early halt can be put to it. It must proceed to its crest and then wear itself out, a long process admittedly.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: We look for still higher prices in oils, as well as the rails.

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY LESS

NEW YORK, April 28—The world visible supply of American cotton is smaller than a year ago, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. It now 4,113,267 bales compared with 5,810,743 at this time last year. It has decreased this past week 115,428 bales compared with 194,810 in the same week last year.

BALDWIN AT 20 PER CENT

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—Business taken by Baldwin Locomotive Works in April was the largest for any month this year and was greater than the aggregate business booked in the first three months of the year, indicating an improving tendency in the equipment market. The plant continues to operate at 20 per cent.

AMERICAN ROLLING MILL

CINCINNATI, April 27—American Rolling Mill Company is sold up to capacity until July 1. All its plants are running full.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.28	Last Apr.27
1200 Adams Ex .373¼	370	370	370	
800 Adv-Ru ...	34⅞	32	32	35⅛
400 Adv-Ru pf.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	56¼
200 Adams Ex pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	..
1000 Ahumada ..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
12800 Air Reduc.	72	69⅞	70⅛	66½
1400 Ajax Rub..	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
1600 Alb PWP..	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	26¼
1000 Alaska Jun.	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
3100 Allied Ch ..	165	163	164	164
300 Allis-Chal ..	126⅜	126	126	126⅞
800 Amal Lea.	15	14¾	14½	15¼
4400 Amerada ..	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	36½
700 Am Ag Ch.	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
300 Am Ag C pf	70¼	70¼	70⅛	70⅞
60 Am Bk Npf	65	64	64	..
600 Am Bk Note	104¼	103½	104¼	103⅛
700 Am Bosch..	24⅞	24⅜	24½	24⅞
100 Am Brake..	44½	44½	44½	44½
1500 Am Br Bov	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	11⅜
20 Am Br B pf	44	44	44	43
17100 Am Can	85⅞	84½	84⅞	84½
100 Am Car & F	105	105	105	..
200 Am Chicle	82¼	81⅜	81⅜	83
100 Am En Til.	70	70	70	70⅞
700 Am Ex 197		195⅜	195⅜	196¼
2900 Am&FPw ..	33⅜	31⅝	32⅞	31⅞
800 Am&FP pf.	109	109	109	..
2700 Am&FP 2 pf	95	94	94½	96
500 Am Hide ..	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅜
300 Am Hide pf	54¼	54¼	54¼	53¼
1800 Am Ice	40¾	40¼	40½	40⅝
100 Am Ice pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99
1300 Am Int Crp	94⅝	93⅛	93⅛	94
700 Am La Fr.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
3600 Am Linseed	98¼	96⅛	96⅛	97⅛
100 Am Lins pf	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	105½
200 Am Loco ...	109¼	108⅞	108⅞	109
50 Am Met pf.	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	..
1600 Am Metals..	45½	44¼	44½	44
200 Am Met 6pf	115	114⅞	115	114⅞
1700 Am Pw&Lt.	85½	82⅞	85½	83⅜
4200 Am Radiat .	149⅝	148	149⅝	146
1100 Am Ry Ex .	134⅜	133	134⅜	132
1200 Am Republic	78¼	77⅛	77⅞	76½
500 Am S Razor.	64	63⅜	64	63¼
1000 Am Seating.	42½	42	42	41⅜
300 Am Ship...	5½	5¼	5½	5⅝
500 Am Smelt ..	187¾	187½	187½	187¾
200 Am Smelt pf	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝	..
2200 Am Sm&R ..	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	107⅝
4700 Athison rts	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300 Atl G&WI..	44	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝
400 Atl G&WI pf	48⅞	48½	48⅝	49
6200 Auto Sales..	14⅜	13⅝	14	13⅝
4500 Atl Refin ..	133	131	132	131
400 Auto L pf..	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	35⅛
400 Atlas Tack..	13⅜	13¼	13¼	12⅞
100 Austin N....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
1400 AutoStrop A	49¾	49¾	49⅝	49½
1500 Balt & Ohio.	117¼	116⅝	116⅝	117¼
100 Bangor pf...	113¾	113	113¾	112⅞
1500 Barnsdall ..	27	26⅞	27	27
6100 Barnsdall A	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	25¾
100 Barnsdall B.	26⅜	25½	26⅜	25
100 Bel N R pf	90	90	90	..
9500 Beacon Oil..	19½	18¾	19	18⅝
400 Beechnut ..	81	80½	81	81
1400 Belding H..	19⅝	19	19⅝	19¼
1500 Best & Co....	70¾	69¾	70¾	71
20 Bk of Comm.	687	686	686	..
8900 Beth Steel..	61¼	61	61¼	61¼
200 Beth Stl 7%	121½	121½	121½	120½
60 Bk of Man..	687	685	685	..
900 Bloom'dale..	38¼	38	38¼	37
100 Blum'thal pf	87⅝	85⅝	87⅝	..
4000 Borden&M...	81	80½	81	81
5500 Briggs	30⅜	29⅜	30	30
100 Borden	165⅜	165⅜	165⅜	166
1200 Br Edison..	263⅜	259	259	260¼
5700 Br Man Tr..	74¼	72¾	73⅜	72
500 Br Man pf..	94⅝	93⅜	94⅜	..
1000 Br Un Gas.	157⅛	157½	157⅝	156
90 Bklyn Un ..	118¼	118¼	118½	..
700 Brown Shoe..	51⅜	50½	51	51
1100 Bruns Balke	41⅞	41⅜	41½	41
100 Bruns Term	17½	17½	17½	17⅜
1300 Bucyrus	36⅜	36	36¼	..
3700 Bucyrs cv pf	44⅜	43½	44⅜	44⅞
100 Burns Br A.	109	109	109	109
2800 Burns Br B.	29⅛	28⅜	29¼	28
100 Burns Br pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	101⅛
100 Burroughs ..	160	160	160	160
1000 Bush Term.	63½	62	62	64
10 Bush T deb.	112	112	112	112
800 Butte Cop....	6⅛	6	6	6
1900 Butte & Sup	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
1400 Butterick..	60	59½	59½	59⅝
3100 Byers Co....	104	101⅝	102	103½
10 Byers pf....	111	111	111	..
2400 Cal Pack...	79	78¼	78⅞	77⅝
1100 Cal Pet.....	31½	31	31½	30⅞
19100 Callahan ..	4	4	4⅛	3⅞
1000 Cal Ark..	100⅜	99¾	99¾	99¾
700 Cal & Hecla.	21⅞	21½	21⅝	21⅝
1700 Canada Dry	70¾	69½	70	69¾
20 Can South..	64¼	64¼	64¼	66½
2900 Can Pac.....	214⅝	213⅛	213⅜	215
1600 Case Thresh.	302	298¼	298¼	292
5900 Cen Alloy..	33½	32⅝	33⅜	33
1100 Cen Leather.	356	350	354	350
300 Century Rib.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼
2000 Cerro de P..	68⅛	68	68¼	68½
6000 Cert-Teed ..	61⅝	61¼	61½	61
200 Certo Corp..	73½	73	73	73½
100 Chand-Cl pf.	161¼	161¼	161¼	161½
800 Ches & Ohio.	201¾	198½	199½	201⅝
1000 Chic Corp....	77¾	77	77	77
8900 Chi&Alton ..	9⅝	9	9¼	8⅞
1700 Chi&Alt pf.	153⅝	151¼	153¾	151½
200 Chi&Alt ct ..	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
1700 Chi Gt West	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	14¼
1000 Chi Gt W pf	29⅜	28½	29¼	29½
11200 Chi M&St P	29⅞	29	29⅛	29⅝
2300 Chi M&St P pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49⅞
8000 Chi&NW	93⅝	91⅞	91⅞	91½
700 Chi RI	116½	116	116	115½
200 Chi RI 6%..103		102⅜	103	102⅜
100 Chi RI 7%..111		111	111	111
10 Chi Yel Cab	35	35	35	34½
100 Childs	38	38	38	38
14000 Chile Cop....	43½	41¾	43¼	42¾
29000 Chrysler	73¼	72⅜	72⅜	72⅝
200 City Stor B.	91½	91	91	92
500 Cluett Pbdy.	101⅜	100½	101⅜	100¼
1800 Coca Cola ..	160	159	160	158⅝
2000 Collins & A.	89	87¼	88	87⅜
600 Colo Fuel ..	74½	74	74	74
200 Colo South..	120	120	120	..
400 Col Carbon..	91½	91	91½	91
3400 Col Gas.....	104¼	103¾	103⅞	103½
100 Col Gas pf.	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	109
1500 Com Cred...	29¾	29¼	29⅜	29⅝
1900 Cr I pf 9%	92	92	92	..
600 Com Inv Tr	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	71½
100 Com I 6½% pf	97	97	97	97
100 Com Sol.....	168	168	168	169
600 Comwlth Pw	82	82	82	82⅝
300 Conde Nast..	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	..
4700 Congoleum ..	30¼	29¾	29¾	29⅝
2700 Consol Cig..	2	2	2	2
2100 Container A.	34¾	33⅞	33⅞	33¼
42700 Con Gas.....	167¾	164⅝	165¼	164¾
11500 Container B.	18⅜	16½	17	16½
800 Con Gas pf.	104¼	104	104	104¼
2000 Con Ry C pf	73¾	72¾	73⅜	73½
200 Con Textile..	44½	44	44½	43½
2700 Cont Bak A	32	31	32	31⅛
7500 Cont Bak B	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
600 Cont Bak pf	80	79	80	79⅝
3200 Cont Can....	109½	109	109½	109
200 Cont Can pf.	127	127	127	..
4400 Cont Ins....	91¾	90¼	90⅞	91¾
3100 Cont Motors	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅜
900 Corn Prd....	78⅜	78⅜	78⅞	78⅞
1500 Coty	150	148¾	149	147⅞
100 Crown Z pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
200 Crucible	86½	86¼	86¼	86¾
200 Cuba Cane..	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
100 Cuba Co....	23½	23½	23½	23
200 Cub Am S...	20½	20½	20½	20½
100 Cutler Ham.	58	58	58	58¾
6300 Curtiss Aer.	90⅞	87	90½	90⅛
100 Cushman S..	64	64	64	..
3700 Curtiss rts..	13	12	12¼	..
600 Cuyamel Fr.	53¼	52	53¼	..
4500 Davison	49½	49	49½	49
1000 DeBeers	26½	26¼	26½	..
200 Deere pf....	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	121¼
100 Deiss Inc....	48	48	48	48¾
700 Del Lac&W.	145¼	145	145	145½
6600 Del & Hud..	218½	216⅜	216⅝	216
1000 Denv RG pf	65¾	64¼	64¾	64⅞
200 Det Edison .	188	188	188	188
200 Devoe&R A.	55	54⅝	54⅝	54½
100 Diamond M.	150	149⅞	150	149⅝
1800 Dodge A....	20	19⅝	19⅞	20
1000 Dodge pf	70¼	70	70	70⅝
600 Dome Mines.	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅜
400 Du So Shore	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
1200 Dupont	388	384	384	384
1100 Dupont deb.	120	120	120	120
400 East Kodak	170	170	170	169⅞
10 East Kod pf	130	130	130	130
800 Eaton Axle..	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	35¼
3900 Elec Auto L	174	171½	173⅞	169⅜
1500 Elec Boat ..	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜
3000 Elec P&L ..	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	41½
8900 Elec Sto Bat	83⅜	82	82⅞	81⅜
400 Emer Pr B.	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
600 Emer-Br A..	14½	14¼	14½	14
200 End John ..	82½	82½	82½	82½
800 Eng P S	41	40½	40½	40⅝
300 Eng P S pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
400 Equit Bldg ..	113	111⅜	113	111
20 Equit Trust.	506	505	505	507
300 Erie	59	59¼	59¼	59¼
300 Eureka Vac.	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	76½
700 Fairb Morse	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	52⅞
1200 Fed Lt & Tr.	55⅝	55	55	55⅜
50 Fed L&T pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107
400 Fed Motor T	22	22	22	22
400 Fid Ins new	90¾	90¼	90¼	90⅜
200 Fidelity Ins.	225½	225¼	225½	226
200 First Nat St	30	29⅝	29⅝	29½
2600 Fisk Rubber	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16¼
100 Fisk Rub 1pf	82	82	82	..
200 Fisk 1st cv pf	90	90	90	..
11200 Fleischmann.	75¼	74	74⅜	73⅜

Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.28	Last Apr.27
100 Foundation..	48⅛	48¼	48¼	48
1200 Fox A	83	82	83	83
10100 Freeport Tx.	81⅜	79¼	80¾	79
100 Fuller prpf..	109½	109½	109½	109½
100 Gabriel A....	18	18	18	18
100 Gardner M ..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
900 Gen Am Tk.	73½	72⅜	73½	72½
7400 Gen Asphalt.	90½	89¼	90½	88½
200 Gen Asph pf	135	135	135	134⅝
6600 Gen Cable...	35½	34	34⅝	33½
50 Gen Bak pf.	139	139	139	137
4300 Gen Cable A	78⅞	77⅝	77⅞	77½
12700 Gen Elec ...166		164½	164⅝	163⅜
2600 Gen Elec Sp	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
600 Gen G&E A	44⅜	44	44¼	43½
32900 Gen Motors.	192⅜	189⅝	189⅝	191¼
700 Gen Mot 7%	126½	126½	126½	126¼
300 Gen O Ad A	56⅝	56⅞	56⅝	57
2000 Gen O Ad ct	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	41
7200 Gen Ry Sig.	95½	94⅜	94⅝	97
500 Gen Refrac.	65⅞	65	65	65
3100 Gillette	110¼	109⅜	110¼	108⅞
300 Gimbel Br...	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44½
2100 Glidden	25½	24½	25¼	24¾
150 Glidden ppf.	100	99	100	99
700 Gold Dust ..	92¼	91½	91⅞	91⅝
4700 Goodrich ...	88⅜	87¼	88¼	88⅜
1200 Godyear	56	55⅜	55¾	56
400 Gotham Hos	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89½
600 Gould Cp A	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	12
5900 Granby	48⅛	48	48⅛	47⅞
5800 Graham-P..	34½	33½	33¾	34⅝
7100 Grt Nor pf .	101½	103⅜	104	102⅜
2900 Grt N pf ct.	101⅜	100	100½	100
800 Grt Nor Ore	23½	22⅞	23⅛	22¾
100 Graham-P ct	32	32	32	32
1400 Grt W Sug.	22	22	22	22
100 Grt WSu pf	117	117	117	117
1900 Greene-Can ..	122½	118	119	122
400 Guan Sug	7¾	7⅜	7½	7⅜
100 Gulf Mobile	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	58¼
100 Gulf Mo pf .	108½	108½	108½	108¼
600 Gulf Steel ..	66	65¼	66	66
900 Hershey	62	61½	61⅞	62
40 Hack Wt pf	297⅜	297½	297⅝	..
10 Indian M pf	114	113	114	110
9100 Indian Refin	16⅝	15	16⅝	14⅞
14900 Indian Re pf	75	73½	74½	73
200 Indian Re pf	115	115	115	112
100 Ingersoll R .	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97
1400 Inland St	56	55¾	56	55½
4400 Inspiration .	22⅞	22	22⅜	21⅞
10900 Interboro R	58	55⅞	57⅜	56¼
1100 Intercon Rub	18	17½	17⅝	17½
1400 Int Agri	19¼	18½	19	19⅞
300 Int Business	127⅞	126⅜	127⅜	126⅝
800 Int Cement..	69⅞	69⅜	69⅜	69½
200 Int Cmnt pf	110½	110½	110½	..
9500 Int Comb ..	50¾	49⅝	50⅜	50⅛
5500 Int Cem rts	2	2	2	2
1800 Int Harv	254⅜	252	255	252
16100 Int Match pf	112⅛	110	111¾	109⅞
900 Int M Mar..	4½	4½	4½	4½
1800 Int MMar pf	39⅝	39½	39½	39⅝
6600 Int Nickel...	91⅞	90⅞	90⅝	91⅜
1700 Int Paper ..	97⅛	95⅞	97⅛	97⅜
400 Int Pap 7%..	107	107	107	107⅜
400 Int Rys	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44
10 Int Salt	55	55	55	..
200 Int Silver...	152	152	152	159
1900 Int Tel & T.	163	160½	163	161
100 Iowa Cen	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
100 Jones Con rts..	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
900 Jones Tea ..	32⅜	32½	32½	33⅜
1800 Jordan Mot.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
1400 Johns Manv.	128	127½	127⅞	128
60 KCP&Lt pfB	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
300 Kan City So	77	77	77	78⅜
900 Keith Alb ..	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
700 Keith pf	87⅜	86½	86½	88
100 Kelly Spring	22	22	22	22½
1400 Kelvinator..	21¾	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝
5100 Kennecott ..	86¼	85⅝	86⅛	85⅝
3100 Kroger	76¼	75⅝	76⅛	76⅜
10 Kinney pf....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96½
700 Kraft Cheese	66	65⅝	66	66¼
600 Kresge	71½	71¼	71¼	71¼
100 Lehigh	52	52	52	52
4200 Lago Oil	36⅞	36	36⅞	35⅞
6100 Lee Rubber..	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝
100 Lehigh Val.	103⅜	103	103⅜	103
100 Life Savers..	30½	30½	30½	30⅜
1100 Lim Loco....	60	60	60	60⅜
1800 Liquid Car..	72⅜	70	72⅜	69⅝
1400 Loews pf....	108¼	107	107½	106⅞
31100 Loews Inc...	74⅜	72⅜	73½	72⅞
— Left Inc.	74⅜	72⅜	73½	72⅞
100 Long Bell A	28½	28½	28½	..
400 Loose-W	58	57½	58	58¼
79100 Lou Oil Ref	20	18	19¼	19⅛
400 Lou G&E A	36⅝	36¼	36¼	36½
5400 Ludlum	58	56⅝	58	57½
90 McCrory Str	90	88⅜	90	90
2900 McCrory B..	98¼	95⅜	96	94
1500 Mack Tr.....	86¾	86	86	86⅛
100 Mackay	118½	118¼	118½	118¾
— Mackay pf....	76⅜	77	77	76⅝
6900 Madison Sq..	31⅝	31	31⅜	31⅜
100 Magma Cop.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
200 Man El Sup.	53	53	53	53
1400 Man Elv mg	59⅜	58	58½	59⅜
200 Man Shirt...	39	38⅜	39	39⅜
8300 Maracaibo ..	2⅜	1⅞	2	1⅞
1900 Marlin-Ro ..	5	5	5	..
15400 Marland Oil.	43⅜	42⅝	43⅜	43½
300 Marlin Rock	54½	54⅛	54½	54¼
1000 Mart-Parry.	17⅜	16½	16½	..
400 Math Alkali.	30½	30½	30½	30⅛
400 May Dpt St.	81	80	81	80
1400 Hershey pf .	81	80¼	80¾	81
100 Hershey pf .	104	104	104	104
200 Hartman B .	22½	22	22	22¼
100 Havana pf ..	66½	66½	66½	66
200 Hoe & Co ..	24⅝	23½	24⅝	23½
100 Hollander ..	33¾	33¾	33¾	34½
100 Houston Oil	151½	151½	151½	152½
800 Howe So	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1700 Hud Man	68½	67¼	67¼	68¼
2100 Hudson Mot	86¾	85¾	86	86
21900 Hupp Mot ..	52⅜	51⅝	52¼	51⅞
200 Ill Central ..	143¼	142⅜	143¾	142
6900 Ind Oil & G	30	29⅜	30	29⅝
400 Indian Mot .	68	66	68	68
50 Indian M pf	114	113	114	110
9100 Indian Refin	16⅝	15	16⅝	14⅞
14900 Indian Re pf	75	73½	74½	73
200 Indian Re pf	115	115	115	112
100 Ingersoll R .	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97
1400 Inland St	56	55¾	56	55½
4400 Inspiration .	22⅞	22	22⅜	21⅞
10900 Interboro R	58	55⅞	57⅜	56¼
1100 Intercon Rub	18	17½	17⅝	17½
1400 Int Agri	19¼	18½	19	19⅞
300 Int Business	127⅞	126⅜	127⅜	126⅝
800 Int Cement..	69⅞	69⅜	69⅜	69½
200 Int Cmnt pf	110½	110½	110½	..
9500 Int Comb ..	50¾	49⅝	50⅜	50⅛
5500 Int Cem rts	2	2	2	2
1800 Int Harv	254⅜	252	255	252
16100 Int Match pf	112⅛	110	111¾	109⅞
900 Int M Mar..	4½	4½	4½	4½
1800 Int MMar pf	39⅝	39½	39½	39⅝
6600 Int Nickel...	91⅞	90⅞	90⅝	91⅜
1700 Int Paper ..	97⅛	95⅞	97⅛	97⅜
400 Int Pap 7%..	107	107	107	107⅜
400 Int Rys	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44
10 Int Salt	55	55	55	..
200 Int Silver...	152	152	152	159
1900 Int Tel & T.	163	160½	163	161
100 Iowa Cen	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Sentiment Moderately Cheerful—Money Firmer—Stocks Higher

Some interesting observations have been made this week by well-known economists.

One notes a tendency to overproduction as a danger to future industrial stability. A second points out the flaws in distribution methods and their inability to keep pace with the improved productive machinery of the country's industry. Another predicts a rise in commodity prices, accompanied by trade expansion, this being the result of the entrance of a speculative element into this field.

Some authorities believe that the present market for securities has been built up entirely on money conditions and will therefore be subject to correction under higher money rates. Others say that its resistance recently displayed in the face of tightening credit conditions indicates that easy money was not the only basis of the upward move, and that other factors which have contributed to it will be found able to furnish support for stock prices.

Events would seem to point to middle ground for sentiment. Earnings statements by the first companies to report for the quarter just ended show both gains and declines. Most of the railroads reporting show declines in earnings. Among public utilities gains are more general.

Steel Output High

Production of steel is still high but backlogs are being reduced, and a decline is foreseen for this industry. Little change in prices is reported. The United States Steel Corporation showed a wide gain in earnings for the first quarter. Steel output in March was greater than in the corresponding month of any preceding year. Gains were reported this week for ingot production.

The motor industry continues its operations at high levels. General Motors Corporation reported a large increase in earnings for the first quarter.

The building of airplanes is making noteworthy headway. Among the companies reporting gains for the quarter, aircraft builders were conspicuous. Exports of airplanes included 37 planes in the first two months of the year valued at $191,514, a 225-per cent gain over a like period a year ago.

Crude oil output last week was greater by an average of 11,150 barrels daily than in the previous week but was smaller than a year ago. Increases in the price of gasoline are becoming general.

Trade in the middle west has been affected by weather. Cold and wet conditions have retarded the spring planting season. In some southern states flood conditions are hindering seasonal progress. Reports of snow have been received from the near northwest.

Trade Volume Steady

The dollar volume of trade during the week ended April 21, as measured by figures covering check payments, showed practically no change from the preceding week but was higher than a year ago, according to the weekly summary of the Department of Commerce. The general level of wholesale prices averaged higher than in either the previous week or the corresponding week of last year.

Car loadings declined in the week ended April 14 as compared with those in a similar period last year, and were lower also than those in a like week of 1926. Bank clearings this week, as reported from 23 leading cities, were 15 per cent greater than in a corresponding week last year.

Wheat prices this week have been on the up grade, with only one break reported. A decrease in the visible supply, a fair volume of export trade, and aggressive buying by houses with foreign connections were factors in the rise. Grain exports last week were small.

Cotton markets began the week under the bullish influence of heavy rains. Cold weather was another factor that helped move prices up sharply. Daily trading was in exceedingly large volume.

Rubber has been under pressure this week, in a rather sluggish market.

In commodity markets there was an upswing in prices for cash grains while a firm to strong tone prevailed in nearly every section of the list.

Stock Market Strong

Uncertainty regarding the credit situation was reflected early this week in the New York stock market. Prices generally were heavy in the first day of trading. Later in the week, however, interest developed in railroad issues among which some spectacular gains were registered. The tone established at the beginning of the week improved noticeably as trading progressed, and sentiment by Friday had changed its exceedingly doubtful aspect for one of moderate cheerfulness.

With tightening money conditions attracting attention, the gold movement also came in for some comment. With 46 per cent of the world's supply in the United States, however, and the gold reserve of the 12 federal reserve banks about one-third greater than is legally required, it is felt that the recent exports of gold constitute no cause for alarm.

Brokers' loans made a slight increase this week to a new high record of $4,144,386,000.

The bond market has been fairly active. Opening the week irregular, prices receded somewhat under firmer money. Financing by bonds this week amounted to $158,080,000, as compared with $105,008,000 last week.

The New York curb market began the week with easier prices and showed in the next two days of trading an inclination toward lower levels. Led by rail and utility issues, however, prices recovered, and many new highs were made before the end of the week. Sentiment was somewhat mixed in counter trading. Bank stocks were strong.

JERSEY CENTRAL REPORT

Central Railroad of New Jersey pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, shows total assets $215,485,690, compared with $214,738,090 at end of 1926, and profit and loss surplus $21,223,492, compared with $18,630,836. Current assets were $10,216,196 and current liabilities $7,848,746, compared with $13,072,245 and $8,423,190. Income account, already published, shows net of $5,472,604 after taxes and charges, equivalent to $19.94 a share on 274,368 shares, compared with $4,368,760, or 15.92 a share in 1926.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The first 50 railroads to report March earnings had net railway operating income of $60,760,690, compared with $59,768,027 in March, 1927, an increase of 1.6 per cent. Their February net was $44,764,987. March gross revenues for these 50 roads totaled $331,570,191, compared with $345,432,810 in 1927, a decline of 4 per cent. Their February gross totaled $281,397,605.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

Pittsburgh & West Virginia's surplus for the quarter ended March 31, is equal to $1.35 a share on 302,351 common shares, compared with $2.39 a share in the first quarter of 1927.

PASS MILL DIVIDEND

Directors of Nashawena Mills have passed the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share due at this time.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101	100⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	106	106
Am Cyan 5s	96¼	96¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	102	102
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¾	101¾
Am Smelting 6s '47	108⅛	108⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅝	99½
Am T & T col 5s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	107⅝	107⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	109¼	109
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105	105
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105⅝	105¼
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	129	127
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	140	139½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	102⅞	102⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92¼	92⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '42	93⅞	93¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s stp '95	92	92
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅝	96⅝
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	91⅝	91½
Atch T&SF Ariz 4½s	102¼	102⅛
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	80	80
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	80⅞	80¼
B&O cv 4½s '33	99⅝	99⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	102½	102½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	107¼	107¼
B&O 5s series D	103	102½
B&O rfg 6s '95	111	110¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	91⅝	91⅝
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	104⅞	104½
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	92¾	92¼
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103¾	103¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105¾	105½
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	95	95
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	102⅜	102⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100¼	100¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	98	98
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	109⅝	109⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	288	287
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	94¼	94¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99⅞	103⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100	99⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	122½	100
Can North sf 7s '40	115⅝	122½
Can Pacific deb 4s	90¾	115⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100	90
Can South con 5s '62	108¾	99⅞
Cen Dist Tel 5s '43	105	108¾
Cen of Ga 6s '29	100¾	105
Cen New Eng 4s '61	86⅞	100¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94⅞	86⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104¾	94⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	104¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100	99⅜
Ches & O con 5s '39	107¼	100
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	72	107¼
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	96	70
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	101⅜	96
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	108½	101⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	89½	108½
Chi Erie 1st 5s '82	111	88½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71⅜	111
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	109¾	71¼
Chi M & St P&Pac adj	787⅛	109¾
Chi M&StP&Pac 5s	97½	78⅞
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	102¾	97¼
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	96¼	102¼
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	95	96¼
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	102	95
Chi & Nw deb 5s '37	102⅝	102
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	114¾	102⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	113¾	114¼
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	85¼	113¾
Chi R&P 4½s '52	96	85¼
Chi St P M&O deb 5s '30	100	95¾
Chi Ter Trau & SE 5s '60	101½	100
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	104⅞	101½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	91½	104⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	97⅛	91½
Clev CC&StL Spgfld	96⅜	97⅛
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	96¾	96⅜
Clec CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	101⅜	96¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¼	101⅜
Sol Tol 4s	95	106¼
olo & So 1st 4s '29	99⅜	95
Col Pow 4½s	96¾	99⅜
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	100¼	97
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105⅜	100
Con Ry Lt & Pow 4½s sta	101⅞	105⅜
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	79⅞	101⅞
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	79⅞
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104⅞	106⅜
Container Corp 6s '46	101½	104⅞
Cont P & F Mills 6½s '44	97	101½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100	97
Crown Wil Paper 6s	102½	99⅞
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	88	102½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	91⅜	88
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	97⅞	91⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	99⅜	97⅞
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100⅜	99¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	100½	106
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104	100½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94⅜	104
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	102½	94⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94	102½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	96⅞	93⅞
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96½	96⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '62	106½	95½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102	106½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106¼	102
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	105¾	106¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108	105¾
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	102	107⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88½	102⅝
Dold Packing 6s '42	86	88¼
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	99⅞	86
Erie 1st con 4s '96	89¾	99⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	83⅞	89¾
Erie 5s '67	97¾	83⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	103½	97½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	120	103½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	89	120
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	109¾	88½
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	101	109¾
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99	101
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	103⅞
Gen Pet 5s '40	101⅝	103⅝
Goodyear 5s '57	93½	101⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108¼	93½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	115¾	108¼
Great Northern 4½s '61	100¾	115¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	100	100¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99½	100
Great Northern 5½s '32	110¼	99½
Great Brier 4s	115	110
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	106½	115
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99¾	106½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	99¾	99¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	95⅝	99¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	94½	95⅝
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	94½	94½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	102	94½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅞	101½
Humble Oil 5s '32	102¼	100⅞
Ill Cen C StL NO 5s'51 reg.	107	102¼
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	96	107
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101¼	96
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	99⅜	101¼
Ill Cen St L&NO 5s A	106½	99⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '46	98	106½
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	84¼	98
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	83⅝	83¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	86	83⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	85¾	86
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	101¾	101¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	107	107
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	93¼	93
Int Paper 6s '65	101½	101½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	104⅜	104⅜
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s	96½	96½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	97⅜	97⅜
Int Match 5s rcts	96⅜	96⅜
Iowa Cent rfg 4s '51	100	99⅝
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	17	17
Kan City Fts&Mem 4s '36	49	48
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75½	95¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	76½	76½
Kayser 5½s '47	94¼	94¼
Keith 6s '46	119½	119½
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	98¾	98½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	108¾	108¾
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¼	105⅜
Lehigh Val con 1s 2003	91	99¼
Lehigh C N 4½s	101	91
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	97½	101
Loew's Inc 6s '41	111½	97½
Long Island gen 4s '38	96¼	111½
L&N uni 4s '40	97½	96¼
L&N 7s '30	103¾	97½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	73¾	103¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	100⅛	73¾
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	105½	100⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¾	105½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102⅝	101¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	20	102⅝
Min & StL con 5s '34	59	19¾
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	91⅜	58
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	98¼	91⅜
Min St L & SSM 5s std	100	97⅞
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	95	99¼
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101½	95
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	91	101½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	106½	91
Mo K & T mj 5s A '62	103	106½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	98¼	103
Mo Pac 5s F '77	80½	98
Montana Pow deb 5s	101	80
Montana Power 5s A '43	102¼	100¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	88	102¼
Nash Chat & StL 4s	95	104¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	63	95
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s	99¼	62½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	89	99
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	14⅝	89
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '26	23	12⅞
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	21⅜	22½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	104	21½
N E T & T 5s '52	103½	16½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	109½	103½
N O Pub Ser 5s B	100	109½
N O T & M 5s '35 A	99¾	100
N O T & M 5s B 54	100	99⅝
N O T & M 5½s 54	105	100
N O T & M 4½s rcts	98⅝	105
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86	98⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97⅜	86
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	97¾
NYC M C col 5½s '98	108½	108½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107⅝	108½
N Y City 4½s '63 Mar	103½	107⅜
N Y Edison 5s '44	105	103½
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	79¼	105
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '56	78¼	78
NY NH&H 4½s	84¾	78¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	93	84¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	82¼	93
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105¾	82¼
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	116¾	105
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	79	116½
N Y Ry inc 6s '65	22	78¾
N Y Ry inc 6s A '65	23	22
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	52¼	22½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108½	52¼
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	75⅜	108½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	88½	75
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102⅝	88¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅝	102⅝
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	89	108⅝
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	105¼	88½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102⅞	105¼
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	96	102⅞
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	95	96
Nor Am Cement 5½s '40	90	95
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102½	87
Nor Pac pr lien 4s '97	95¼	102⅜
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	115⅞	95¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	115⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	115	104
Otis Steel 6s '41	100¼	115
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅛	100¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100⅝	104⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104	100⅝
Pac Tel & Te. rfg 5s '52	107	104
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104⅜	107
Park-Lex Shehld 6½s '53	100½	104⅜
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102⅝	100½
Paramount FL 6s	100½	102⅝
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	66	100½
Paducah Mem 4s	95½	66
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	100¼	95½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100¼	100¼
Penn R R con 4½s '60	104½	100¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	103	104½
Penn R R 5s '64	105	103
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112¾	105
Penn R R col 7s '30	104¾	112¾
Peoria & East inc 4s 590	48¾	104¾
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	103½	48¾
Phil Elec So 4½s '67 rts	102⅜	103½
Phil Co 5s '67	100¼	102⅜
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	93	100¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '70	112	93
Pitts C C&StL 4½s C	101¾	112
Pitts C C&StL 4½s B	103	101¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	97⅛	103
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	104⅞	97⅛
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	105	104⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¼	105
Remington Rand 5½s '47 war	92⅝	99¼
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103⅜	92⅝
Rochester Gas 7s '46	111½	103⅜
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99¾	111½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	101	99⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	90¾	101
St L & S F 5s B '50	103	90¾
St L & S F 5½s D '42	102⅝	103
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101⅝	102⅝
St L & S F inc 6s '60	101⅝	101⅝
St L S W 1st 4s '89	97	97
St L S W 2d 4s '89	91¾	97
St L S W 1st 5s '52	85¼	85¼
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	101	101
Schulco s f 6½s A	95¼	95¼
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	103¾	103¾
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	104	58¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	88¼	88¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	83¼	82⅝
Shubert 7s	93½	93½
Shell Union 5s '47	98¾	98¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	104¼	104¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	101½	101½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99	99
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101¼	101
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103¼	103
Sinclair Pipe Ln s f 5s '42	95¾	95¾
Sinclair Cru Oil 5½s	99¼	99
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	102
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	108¾	108¾
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106¼	106¾
So Pacific col 4s '49	93½	106¼
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅝	93½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96½	99⅝
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	94	96½
So Ry gen 4s '56	91	94
So Ry con 5s '94	113¾	91
So Ry gen 6s '56	117¾	113¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	125⅜	117¾
Spokane I R 5s	87⅞	125⅜
Stand Milling 5s '30	101¼	87⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¼	101¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¾	103¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '43	101	97¾
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	100¼	101
Tenn Copper 6s '35	109¼	100¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107⅞	109¼
Tex & Pac 5s '77	103⅛	107⅞
Third Ave rfg 5s '60	70	103⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	67¾	70
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	101¾	67¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102½	101¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	102½
U S Rubber 5s '47	92¾	100
U S Rubber 7½s '30	103	92¾
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109	103
Universal Pipe 6s '36	91	109
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98⅞	91
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102	98⅞
Va Iron C & C 5s '49	90¼	102
Va Ry 5s '62	107⅜	90¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100½	107⅜
Wabash 1st 5s '39	106½	100½
Wabash 5s B	102⅛	106½
Walworth 5s '45	94	102⅛
Walworth 6½s '35	94½	94
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	91	94½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	107½	91
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104⅞	107½
West Va C & C 6s '50	104¾	104⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅜	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	85	104⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	101⅜	85
Western Pac 5s '46	100⅜	101⅜
Western Un 5s '51	104⅛	100⅜
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104⅜	104⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	104⅜	104⅜
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 war	97½	103⅛
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	103	97½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107	103
Youngstown S & T 5s '78	100¾	107

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	98	98
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	98¼	98¼
Antioquia 7s B '45	98¼	98¼
Antioquia 7s C '45	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 5½s	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	92	92
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100⅜	100⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100¼	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100⅜	100⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100⅜	100⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100¼	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100¼	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅜	100
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100⅜	100⅜
Australia 5s '55	98¾	98⅝
Australia 5s '57	98¾	98¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103⅞	98¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	98⅞	103⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	106⅜	98⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107⅝	106⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108¾	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '56	106¼	108¾
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	106¼
Bergen (City) 8s '45	113¼	115½
Berlin 6½s '50	99⅞	113¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	96	99⅞
Brisbane 5s	95¼	96
Bogota (City) 8s '45	106½	95¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	97⅝	106½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	106½	97⅝
Brazil 6½s '27	98¼	106½
Brazil 6½s '26	98¼	98¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	102½	98¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	112⅝	102½
Bremen 7s '35	102⅝	112⅝
Budapest (City) 6s '62	88¼	102⅝
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101½	88¼
Buenos Aires 6s '57	96¼	101½
Buenos Aires 6s rcts	96¼	96¼
Bulgaria 7s '67	93½	96¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	101¼	93½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼	101¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	101⅜	101⅜
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	101⅞	101⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	100⅞	100⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	102⅝	102⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98¼	98¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	99¾	99¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 ctfs	96¾	96¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	96¾	96¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	96¾	96¾
Chile (Rep) 8s	102⅝	102⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	97⅝	97⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	97⅝	97⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	95¼	95¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 rcts	95	95
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	99	99
Coph'n (City) 5½s	98¾	98¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57 ctfs	99¾	99¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	99¾	99¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	100⅝	99
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	98¾	100⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s	93¼	98¾
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	111¾	93¼
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	111¾	111¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	111	111¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	105¼	111
Dominic 1st 5½s '40	98¼	105¼
Dutch E I 6s '47	98¾	98¼
Est R R Co 7s '64	103¼	98¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	104	103¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	108½	104
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97	108½
Finland 5½s ctfs	99¾	97
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	94⅝	99¾
French Nat 8s '49	109	94⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	108¼	109
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119	108¼
Germ 7s '49	107⅝	119
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	92¾	107⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	100⅜	92¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	91⅜	100⅜
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	98¼	91⅜
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	120¼	98¼
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	100⅜	120¼
Graz 8s '54	101½	100⅜
Greek 7s '64	103½	101½
Greek 6s rcts	89½	103½
Haiti 6s '52	88½	89½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	101½	88½
Ilseder Steel 7s '46	100	101½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	99⅞	100
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	98¼	99⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	99⅞	98¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	97⅝	99⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	97⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	93⅞	100
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104¼	93⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100¾	104¼
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	43	100½
Mex 4s small A '04	30	43
Mex 4s small A '10	30¼	30
Mex 4s large A '10	32¼	30¼
Mex 4s small A '10	45	32¼
Meridionale El 7s '57	99	45
Milan (City) 6½s '52	94⅞	99
Montecatin 7s '37	100	94⅞
Montecatin 7s '37 ex-war	100	100
Netherlds (King) 6s '54	115	115⅜
New So Wales 5s '57	102	102
New So Wales 5s '58	95¾	95¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102¼	95¾
Norway 5½s '65	101¼	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	102¾	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57	94	93½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	102⅜	102⅜
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100⅝	100⅜
Panama (Rep) 6½s '61	103⅝	103⅝
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	100¼	100⅛
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104⅞	100¼
Paris-Orleans 7s '54	103⅝	104⅞
Paris-Orleans 5s rcts	96½	103⅝
Pernambu

RADIO

Airplanes Will Use Metal Pole for Antenna System

Troublesome Trailing Antenna Superseded—Visual Beacon Uses Vibrating Reeds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Substitution of a 10-foot metal pole for the conventional trailing wire antenna and the perfection of a visual device as a substitute for the head telephones are among the recent developments of the Bureau of Standards designed to lessen the hazards of flying in fog or other adverse weather conditions.

"This development (including the directive radio beacon and the marker beacon) insures the full success of the Department of Commerce program of aids to air navigation," is the optimistic and gratifying statement of Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the radio laboratory. "It is the intention," he continues, "of the department to establish radio telephone and radio beacon stations along the civil airways throughout the country, probably at the principal airports. To utilize both services, airplane operating companies will require only to provide a moderate amount of engine ignition shielding and to install a very simple radio receiving set on each of their airplanes."

The elimination of the trailing wire antenna, which frequently whipped itself to pieces against the airplane is made possible by the use of a 10-foot metal pole, which is extended vertically from the cockpit. "The use of a trailing wire," states the Bureau of Standards, "has long been recognized as a source of difficulty in airplane reception. Besides its obvious inconvenience and possible dangers, it is particularly unsuitable to radio beacon reception because it has a directional effect, introducing apparent variation of the course and making it more difficult for a pilot to utilize the beacon signals.

"The trailing wire has been eliminated through the development of a receiving set having the necessary sensitivity and other characteristics necessary to receive on a short antenna through the ignition interference. The receiving set weighs less than 15 pounds; its power supply is a 6-volt battery weighing 15 pounds. The receiving set operates in the frequency range from 285 to 350 kilocycles. It is used to receive either the beacon signals or radio telephone or telegraph messages at will.

"It is highly selective as well as sensitive, and is provided with interstage shielding as well as shielding against extraneous interference. The selectivity of the set design is supplemented by the great selectivity of the reed vibrators, which help greatly in reducing interference. It uses three-volt tubes, selected for freedom from microphonic noises. The set has remote control arrangements for tuning and volume, so that the set itself can be out of the way in the tail of the airplane.

"The indicator of the beacon signals is mounted on the instrument board in front of the pilot. It functions essentially the same as a telephone receiver except that its vibrating portions are tuned while a telephone receiver responds almost equally to all frequencies. The indicator consists of a set of coils, through which passes the audio output current of the receiving set, acting on a pair of short steel strips or reeds. These two reeds are tuned to the two modulation frequencies of the beacon signals.

"When the two are received with equal intensity the two reeds vibrate with equal amplitude. Their vibration is made evident by the motion of white tabs on their ends. These tabs are all that the pilot sees of the instrument, apparently lengthening out into white lines against a dark background when the indicator is in operation. By piloting the airplane so that the two lines are always of equal length, he remains on the indicated course.

Radio Program Notes

COLORFUL sunsets in many lands and tongues will be the theme around which the Sunset Dytinters will play in their next program from 15 associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 6:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Thursday, May 3. The musical program is, as usual, offered by an orchestra supporting a group of vocal soloists.

Spanish Dances ..... Moskowski
Toreador et Andalouse ..... Rubinstein
Alsatian Scenes ..... Massenet
Alsatia (Negro Dance) ..... Herbert
In a Pagoda ..... Bratton
Orchestra

Caprice Viennois ..... Kreisler
The Last Hour ..... Kramer
Grace Devine, contralto

Waters of Minnetonka
Grace Devine and Victor Hall

Irish Ballad
Victor Hall, tenor

Winter Song
In the Gloaming
Allahs Holiday
Male quartet

Stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System which will transmit this program are: WOR, WCAU, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WMAK, WCAO, WJAS, WADC, WAIU, WKRC, WGHP, WMAQ, WOWO, and KMOX.

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An unusual feature will be introduced in the program of the Ampico Hour for Thursday, May 3, through the Blue Network. The Ampico String Quartet, under the direction of Albert Vertchamp, will on this occasion make its appearance on the air in an all-Tchaikovsky program. This great Russian composer has given the world some of his most beautiful music in his compositions for string quartet and solo instruments, several of which will be heard in this program.

This string quartet is well known to New York music lovers through its appearance at the concerts of the Beethoven Society and its own recitals in that city. It has also appeared recently at the White House playing before the President and Mrs. Coolidge and their guests. Associated with Mr. Vertchamp in this quartet are Rudolph Fuchs, second violinist; Emanuel Hirsh, viola player, and John Mundy, 'cellist; all artists well known in musical circles.

The program:

Scherzo from String Quartet (Op. 11)
String Quartet
Troika (Op. 37, No. 11, E Major)
Ampico recording of Sergei Rachmaninoff
None But the Lonely Heart
Viola solo, Emanuel Hirsh
Valse (Op. 40, No. 3, A Flat)
Ampico recording of Sergei Rachmaninoff
Melodie (Op. 42, No. 2)
Violin solo, Albert Vertchamp
Andante Cantabile, from String Quartet (Op. 11)
String Quartet

The Ampico Hour will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KWK, WTMJ and WRHM.

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Marguerite Namara, American soprano distinguished in operatic, concert and musical comedy fields, who is to be the guest artist of the next Maxwell Concert to be radiocast at 9 o'clock, Thursday night, May 5, over WJZ and 25 stations of the Blue Network, is a typically American product.

Miss Namara has not attempted to surround herself with an atmosphere of formality and mystery as do so many American singers who have gained a European reputation. She acquired no continental ideas during her heralded appearances in concert and opera abroad, and remains, despite her success, a very natural and democratic person.

Furnishing the orchestral background for the guest soloist the Maxwell Concert Orchestra of 35 instrumentalists, under the leadership of Nathaniel Shilkret, will be heard.

The program:

Old Colonel March ..... Shilkret
Manhattan Serenade ..... Alter
Fun in the Snow, from "New England Sketches" ..... Shilkret
Orchestra

Ah, Fors' e Lui! from "La Traviata," Verdi
Mme. Namara, soprano

Was It a Dream? (salon arrangement), Spier
Prudy (piano with orchestra) ..... Banta
Orchestra

La Partida ..... Alvarez
Madonna's Lullaby ..... Lord
Mme. Namara, soprano

Uncle Remus Rhapsody ..... Morris
Every Evening (salon arrangement), Rose-McHugh
Barchette ..... Nevin
Orchestra

Aquarelles ..... Debussy
Beloved ..... Kahn
Depuis le Jour, from "Louise", Carpentier
Mme. Namara, soprano

Pomone, waltz ..... Waldteufel
Orchestra

Transmitting this program are WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, KDKA, WHAS, WBAL, WJAX, WHAM, WBAP, KVOO, WLW, WDAF, WOW, KOA, WJR, WOC, WSM, WBT, WTMJ, WCCO, KPRC, KSD, WMO, WSB, WHO, and KYW.

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With the Oregon State University Victory Song lending a collegiate atmosphere to the program, the weekly Dodge Brothers presentation will be heard over the entire Pacific Network Thursday evening, May 3, from 9 to 9:30 o'clock. The song will feature a brass sextet.

Following the new three-period plan for the Dodge programs, the first group of selections will be offered by a quartet with piano accompaniment. The brass sextet is heard in the second period. "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life," a lovely number by Victor Herbert, is the first of three offerings by a string instrument group in the third period.

Wob-A-Ly Walk
When Honey Sings an Old Time Song
I'm Looking Over a Four Leaf Clover
Quartet and piano

Oregon State University Victory Song
Fascinating Vamp
There's Always a Way to Remember
Brass sextet

Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life
To be selected
El Relicario
Strings

❖ ❖ ❖

The first of the series of half-hour summer programs "Round the Philco Camp Fire" will be heard over the Pacific Network Wednesday evening, May 2, in the half-hour from 9:30 to 10 o'clock.

Vacationing with the Philco battery of entertainers will take listeners far from business and picture many happy moments around the camp fire. Further information regarding this Vacation Special is withheld until the artists step before the microphone.

KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO, KPO, and KFI will transmit.

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Historic points of interest in the Mohawk Valley will be described during the course of a series of travelogues to be radiocast by WGY, Schenectady, every Thursday night at 9:30.

At the conclusion of the travelogues, it is expected that the motorist in New York State will find new interest in the country where settlers during the French and Indian wars and the Revolutionary War, fought to maintain their homes in the wilderness. The travelogues are sponsored by the Beech-Nut Packing Company of Canajoharie.

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Old-time melodies and popular songs of the present will vie for favor during the Los Angeles Studio Hour through the Pacific Network Wednesday evening, May 3, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

Three individuals and two groups of musicians will be heard during the program. The first of these is the Hollywood String Quartet.

Ira D. Morgan, baritone, and Cliff Gunning, tenor, are vocalists.

A novelty offering will be a marimbaphone solo by Burns Phillips. The Girl Friends Trio is scheduled for two appearances before the microphone, in which they will present only popular songs.

The program:

Mangia Paparusa
Toujours L'Amour
String quartet

Israel
Baritone solo

Medley of Popular Songs
Trio

Medley
Marimbaphone solo

Popular Foxtrots
Old Songs
String quartet

Ireland Must Be Heaven
Roses Bring Dreams of You
Tenor solos

Two Popular Songs
Trio

The Bat Valse
String quartet

Old English Song
Song of the Cowboy
Baritone solos

Medley, Old Time Songs
Tenor solo

Two European Dance Songs
String quartet

The Los Angeles Studio Hour will be heard through KGW, KGO, and KFI.

Managing City Is Shown to Be a Man's Size Job

(Continued from Page 1)

require detailed, close-range study of individual cases, but there are evidences that this is so.

"How Long Do They Last?"

One thing a community may want to know about city managers before it trades in its old government and places its order for a new one is, "How long do they last?" Records in the survey indicate the average term of office in small cities and towns is a little more than 2½ years, and in medium or large cities, very close to three years. Managers have stuck to their posts longer in cities where opposition has attempted to overthrow the plan than where the political sailing has been smooth, it is found.

There are a number of instances shown in which managers have remained continuously in office for eight, nine or ten years, and T. W. McMillan has been manager of Mount Pleasant, Ia., ever since the plan was adopted 12 years ago.

In some cases a change of executives means the first one has been "graduated" to managership of a larger, better-paying city. At least one manager has received such promotions until he is now manager of his fifth city, a place more than 10 times as large as that in which he started. A few have been in the profession for 15 years in a series of locations.

"Which kind of manager is most likely to succeed, the imported or home-grown variety?" is a question frequently asked. If the Monitor questionnaires show anything it is that this point makes little difference.

The proportion of "local" and "outside" men now acting as managers is apparently as near half and half as could well be. Among larger communities a slightly greater proportion of the cities in which the manager plan has been contested have managers of local origin.

Some executives believe city managership will not readily become a genuine profession with recognized standards so long as a tendency persists to prefer local men, but it is not an insignificant thing that even 50 per cent of a group of American cities, accustomed to local mayors, should go outside their boundaries to choose executives on an unpartisan basis of administrative ability. No doubt many of the local men chosen possess in a high degree the qualifications most needed.

Qualifications Studied

Just what qualifications and training best prepare a man for city managership is a subject upon which a committee of managers and university professors are making a study for the International City Managers' Association. In the opinion of many managers, the profession is one for which men can definitely educate themselves, and it is important that special training courses be established.

Most managers answering the inquiry specify a college education as fundamentally desirable, but they do not assume that anyone can step into a city managership and hold it down until business experience, and much of it, has seasoned his academic instruction. Several recommend experience in public contacts, such as an apprenticeship as an assistant city manager, but very few cities have yet established such a position.

Engineering first and accountancy second are the basic lines of schooling most widely recommended by city managers for those who would follow in their footsteps. Particularly in small communities, and that is where the professional city manager usually begins, must he have a thorough working knowledge of civil and construction engineering so as to be practically, if not actually, his own city engineer. He is likely also to need mechanical and electrical engineering knowledge in operating municipal water or light plants.

Emphasis on Experience

If he begins work in a large city it is most likely to be in the ranks of the public works department or financial department, where again engineering or accountancy will be his staff. Other studies recommended include municipal and general government, governmental administration, business administration, municipal and business law, economics, sanitation, sociology and history.

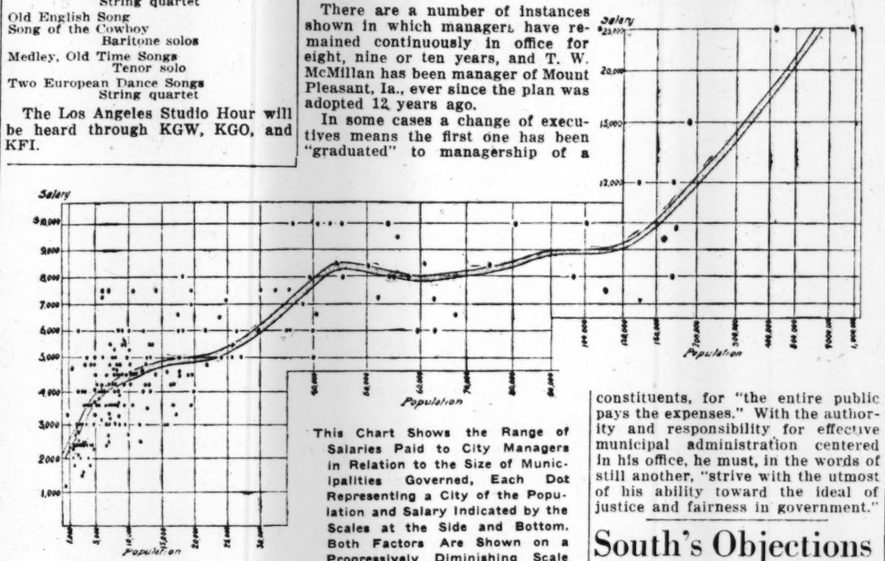
Practically all replies place strong emphasis on experience. Fields in which it is recommended this experience should be gathered include private business, some phase of public utilities, financial management, office practice, familiarity with legal forms, personnel work, direction of large enterprises for corporations or individuals in which numbers of persons are employed, or other work which involves meeting and dealing with the public.

The greatest possible combination of these is considered most desirable and naturally requires a number of years. At least a few years, some insist, should be spent in an executive capacity under full responsibility.

All this points to what numerous managers consider the prime requisite—sound, mature judgment. The emphasis on judgment in engineering matters continues among replies from managers of the larger cities.

In addition there are personal characteristics which some of the most experienced and successful point out as being essential regardless of formal training. These have been summed up by a manager of a city of less than 10,000—often the managers of small cities receive the broadest experience—who lists the following: "Personal integrity, tact and patience, desire to serve, willingness to subordinate himself, initiative, ability to delegate responsibility and inspire confidence in his associates, and finally he must not be too sensitive to criticism."

A sense of humor is considered important by one writer, while another points out that a city manager must be ready to listen without favoritism to the wishes and interests of all his constituents, for "the entire public pays the expenses." With the authority and responsibility for effective municipal administration centered in his office, he must, in the words of still another, "strive with the utmost of his ability toward the ideal of justice and fairness in government."



This Chart Shows the Range of Salaries Paid to City Managers in Relation to the Size of Municipalities Governed, Each Dot Representing a City of the Population and Salary Indicated by the Scales at the Side and Bottom. Both Factors Are Shown on a Progressively Diminishing Scale Rather Than an Arithmetic Scale. Population Figures Have Been Taken Conservatively. The Shaded Line Shows the Average Trend.

Tide in China Turns Against Old Literature

Inclination More and More Toward Books Dealing With Currents of Modern Thought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—A survey of the rapidly expanding Chinese literary field in China, which has been characterized by the opening of a dozen new book stores within the last year, reveals that much of the old literature is being abandoned and modern China is inclining more and more toward literature dealing with the currents of modern thought sweeping in from abroad.

The political and social upheaval which has transformed the country's fabric has had a profound effect on literary tastes. The tendency nowadays is to relegate to the limbo of temporary forgotten things the old historical romances and novels which delighted generations of readers. In their place, the reading public, fired by fresh ideas sweeping into the country, is eager for anything relating to modern political thought.

Illustrating this great change in a country where literary style has remained unchanged for centuries, is the fact that one of the best sellers is Dr. Sun Yat-sen's book "San Min Chu I," in which the Nationalist leader expounds his famous "Three People's Principles," the political theory behind the present Nationalist Government in Nanking.

Although the work has been characterized as the "greatest political manual in China," a large volume of criticism has been leveled against it. Foreign critics have been very censorious in their remarks anent the book. One went as far as to declare that the "mind of the Chinese has been deceived by the claptrap and half truth of this popular book. Its theories are not sound and in not a few instances its facts are incorrect. Its style is poor and its tautology wearisome."

Works of living Chinese authors and essayists who are interpreting the new trends of thought for the reading public are having considerable vogue in Shanghai. All of them have a social or political significance, and a collection of essays by Chou Tso-jen, under the title of "My Garden," has placed the author in the forefront of writers and assured him royalties totaling $5000 a year, a princely sum for Chinese literary rewards. Indicating the character of material for which the reading public is clamoring are the contents some of which are "The rich content of literature:" "The decay of the country and Europeanization:" "The nobility and the common people" and "Where are you going?"

Another popular writer is Wu Chih-hui, who inclines toward scientific subjects and modern inventions, although, strange to say, he is one of those products of old China who scorns the comforts of modern life and even refuses to travel in automobiles. Luh Hsun is another writer well in the forefront with essays on modern topics.

In the fiction field, the old conservatism dominates. A number of living fiction writers have achieved a good measure of popularity but most of their works reflect the clamor for new ideas.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Sarah Jane Barter, Laconia, Wis.
Mrs. Edward Renshaw, Springfield, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Puppey, Chicago, Ill.
J. Fraser, Winnipeg, Can.
A. Fraser, Winnipeg, Can.
Mrs. Ross W. Judson, St. Louis, Mo.
Arthur W. Judson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Viola Cole, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Bertha G. Nysewander, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mildred Nysewander, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Edith M. Pierce, Hallowell, Me.
Miss Sybil Pierce, Hallowell, Me.
Arthur N. Hook, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Delia Hook, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. W. S. Harflich, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. William R. Beard, Stratford, Conn.
Mrs. Allen L. Carey, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

South's Objections Delay Flood Bill

Measure Sent to Conference on Disputed Changes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Objections raised by Southern senators to certain amendments incorporated by the House in the flood control act defeated the plan of Senate leaders to have the measure accepted by the Senate without further delay and forced them to send the bill to a joint committee on conference.

Senate members of the committee are Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington; Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon; Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California; Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida, and Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana.

When the House amended in some minor details the Senate bill and the measure was returned to the chamber, Senate leaders proposed to have the amendments accepted and the bill forwarded to the President. Objections to some of the amendments were raised, however, and the Senate committee which had the bill in charge agreed to have it go to conference in order that the compromises on the changes could be worked out between the two houses immediately.

Leaders for the bill in both houses expressed confidence that there would be no difficulty in adjusting differences on the matter and that it would be sent to the President within a few days.

CALIFORNIAN TO START PEANUT PLANTATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif.—Plans for growing of peanuts in California on a scale that will give the work a place among new industries of the State, are now being developed by Arthur Palmer of this city, who has acquired 2000 acres of Imperial Valley land for the purpose.

Holtville, an Imperial County community, is the nearest center to the acreage, and there Mr. Palmer plans the erection of a factory to handle the harvests. Two crops a year are available from the land. Heretofore Virginia, Texas and other southern states have been the principal centers for peanut plantations.

STEEL AND MIRTH SET SAIL

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, sailing for Europe on the Cunard Liner Berengaria, expressed optimism as to the steel business. His company, he said, had been at maximum production for some time. Sir Harry Lauder also sailed on the Berengaria.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRESENT matron in full charge large State institution desires change of position entailing management or care of home for women or children, or companion to woman; advertiser is woman of culture, refinement, executive ability, and broad managerial experience. Box N-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMAN ADVERTISING MANAGER Who can produce sophisticated fashion copy, forceful lay-outs, and profitable sale promotions, seeks new connection as Advertising Manager or Assistant Manager with high class, progressive department or specialty store; college graduate (A. B. and M. A. University of Michigan and Columbia University, N. Y.); seven years general advertising experience with representative department stores doing over $2,000,000 yearly. F-302, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SERVICE BUREAUS

ACCOMMODATIONS
City, COUNTRY, SHORE
AUTO TRIPS AND TOURS
THE SERVICE BUREAU
E. G. CLAGETT
236 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy)
Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person.
230-31 E. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

General Classified

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Everlasting Punishment." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—All-year country home on fishing lake in South Dakota, in heart of duck and pheasant country; 6 large rooms and garage, shed, and summer house; 2 fireplaces; on main road; beautiful country home, or large enough and suitable for hotel, eating house and lake resort; many cottages and good rural trade would support hotel and store; only one on lake burned last winter; price $5000. Write GEORGE H. BOWEN, Huron, S. D.

A. P. COLES J. F. COLES O. C. Coles
A. P. Coles & Bros.
EL PASO, TEXAS
Real Estate, Insurance & Loans
REFERENCES
Any Bank or Banker in the City

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

SUMMER RENTALS—East Side—West Side Roof and Garden Apartments—Co-operatives
MRS. WILBUR LYON
500 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Longacre 0856

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Palacio Apts. — Just opened and true to name; pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N Sycamore. GRanite 5170.

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts. 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator garden adjoining, centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Home with 3 bedrooms, Steinway piano; beautiful Palisades district; yard cared for; water paid; $150 per month. MRS. W. B. SALISBURY, 617 Alta Ave. Telephone 26303.

REST HOMES

WEST ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Home for study, rest and recreation; light, airy rooms with or without bath; wholesome food; beautiful mountain scenery; buses pass door. MANAGER, 1065 Haywood Road, Phone 5121.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 17 years' recognized standing, through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not an employment agency. Send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG WOMEN to serve as housemaids and waitresses in Boston, room and board included; Christian Science preferred; experience not necessary, neatness essential; state age and schooling. F-379, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMEN WANTED

SELL standardized printed business stationery; orders for 500 accepted; liberal commission; selling kit free. RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION PRESS, 420 North Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OLD established beauty parlor for sale or lease, on account of marriage. AUBURN BEAUTY PARLOR, Auburn, Calif.

Local Classified

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SUMMER HOMES TO LET

ATTRACTIVELY furnished 9 rooms, conveniences; acre ground; near water; $700. WHITE, No. Chatham, Mass.

Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod

OWNER going to Europe, will sell or let cottage to desirable party; beautifully located among pines and roses, only 50 yards from fine, safe beach; warm bathing; cottage combines simplicity with every comfort; wide veranda on 2 sides of house, glassed-in screened dining porch; large living room, open fireplace; big airy kitchen, every convenience; modern bathroom; 4 bedrooms, splendid beds; garage; cottage. Address W. G. KIEFER, 11 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 9073.

STONE HARBOR, N. J.—4-room furnished bungalows with bath, gas and electricity; near ocean and bay; bathing, boating, fishing; write for circular; references required. NEWTON, 325 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER RENTAL—Eight-room house in best section Little Nahant on water front, comfortably furnished, equipped with Frigidaire, electric dishwasher and mangle; double garage; rent $600 to small family. MRS. G. W. NIXON, 164 Wilson Rd., Nahant, Mass.

Would You Consider Renting My Charming Little Furnished Home in New Hampshire?

45 MILES from Boston, State road or railroad, 14 miles from ocean, 5 minutes from Boston & Maine station; good schools; home comfortably, completely and attractively furnished in every detail, principally with antiques in fine condition; steam heat, electricity, bathroom, fireplace, set tubs; large garage; plenty of land; price very low for stated or indefinite period; only the best of references exchanged. F-369, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS., 106 Chestnut St.—Sublet for 6 months, 3 rooms and bath; call 3 to 6; very central. F. BULMAN.

BRIGHTON, MASS. — To rent, May 7 to Aug. 25—Completely furnished housekeeping apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Brighton 5329-M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Furnished house on Saranac Avenue; 7 rooms, bath, sleeping-out porch; garage; piano; cool, large, nice grounds; rent reasonable. RUFUS WALTON, Lake Placid, N. Y.

MADISON, CONN., on Long Island Sound—Fully furnished, newly built house; garage; heat, electricity, many fireplaces; tennis court, garden; near Country Club, golf links, bathing beach. MRS. FRANK W. JENKINS.

NEW YORK CITY, 609 West 137th St.—For light, cool, attractively furnished rooms; one-half block subway and Riverside Drive; buses; May to October. Tel. Edgecomb 3967 mornings or Vanderbilt 9452 afternoons.

NEW YORK CITY, Gramercy Park (83 Irving Place)—Three-room apartment, kitchenette, fireplace. KREMBS, Gramercy 3107.

N. Y. C., 610 Riverside Drive, Apt. 28—Furnished, 5 rooms overlooking river; pleasant surroundings; reasonable. Audubon 1910.

NEW YORK CITY—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms, bath; May until October, 114 East 57th St. Plaza 6309.

RICHMOND HILL, Long Island, N. Y.—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment, all outside rooms; available from May 15 to August 1; near Kew Gardens station; rent $80 monthly. ALCOCK, 8555 118th St., Richmond Hill. Telephone Virginia 2392.

WINTHROP, MASS. — For rent, 9-room house, 2-car garage; fine location, near water. Tel. Ocean 0583.

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SUMMER PROPERTY

7 ACRES ON SALT WATER
Newly renovated 8-room farmhouse, furnished ready for occupancy; beautiful location; near Sheepscott Bay resorts; Maine coast; low price for quick sale. G-316, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAINE, PEAKS ISLAND—1 acre on coast, 3 small buildings; ideal spot. MRS. MOORE, 629 South 43rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

HARPSWELL NECK, ME.
For rent, furnished cottages; unrestricted water view; $100, $250 and $350 by season. S. B. THORBURN, 180 Bartlett Rd., Winthrop, Mass.

PEMAQUID POINT, MAINE
Desirable summer cottage, 7 rooms, nicely furnished; ocean view; pine grove; rent for season $300. Address THOS. F. McMACKIN, 12 West St., Boston. Tel. Hancock 4186.

TO LET — 7-room furnished cottage; also bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, for sale; both on water front, all conveniences. M. A. PALMER, Squantum, Mass. Granite 7705.

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BOSTON, BACK BAY—Practitioner's office to let, furnished, near church and subway. W-249, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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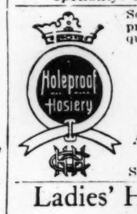

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BELMONT, MASS., 49 Winslow Road—5 large, sunny rooms, sun parlor, fireplace, all modern improvements; garage; beautiful location; $70. Tel. Belmont 2030-W.

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Getting Out the Vote

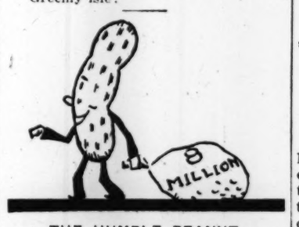
When a woman candidate for the council came forward for the first time at Penrith, Cumberland, Eng., the voting reached 90 per cent of the electorate.

Humorist: It has been estimated that a waiter walks 12 miles a day in the course of his duties. We can quite believe that; but why doesn't he come back?

Gold Leaf

One ounce of gold can be beaten out to cover a surface of approximately 100 square feet.

Toronto Globe: Did the Irishman choose the landing place for the Bremen because it was a Greenly isle?



THE HUMBLE PEANUT
North Carolina peanut growers received $8,000,000 last year for their crop.

Arkansas Gazette: With the discovery that synthetic silk may be made of milk, dairy profits might be increased by the addition of a few good silch cows.

Hatching the Setting

A hen takes three weeks to hatch her eggs.

Detroit Free Press: If it is true that Svenska Diamantbergborrningsaktiebolaget is going to reinforce the leaning tower at Pisa, probably he will have to do no more than shove his name under the lower side and use it as a lever.

Muskrat's Quarters

If the muskrat cannot easily obtain the materials for his house in the water, he makes his winter quarters on the bank of the stream, and this may have a tunnel entrance from about 10 to 15 feet in length.

Indianapolis News: Those floating landing places on the ocean are really needed, as the filling-station spaces on land have about all been taken.

British Cyclists

A recent estimate credits Great Britain with 6,000,000 cyclists.

Detroit News: An airplane in San Francisco shed its motor and propeller at an altitude of 1200 feet, and then landed safely. If we have many more planes of that sort, it will soon be safer in the air than on the ground.

The Monitor Reader

	Check Those You Can Answer
1. What were the seven wonders of the ancient world?—*Odds and Ends*	10
2. What are the kettledrums of the menu?—*Household Arts Page*....	10
3. What is the derivation of erudite?—*A Word a Day*.....	10
4. Has the city manager plan aided law enforcement?—*City Manager Series*.....	10
5. How has the piano added its contribution to the trend of the decorative arts?—*Household Arts Page*.....	10
6. What handicap to free travel is confession of fear on the part of governments?—*Editorial*.....	10
7. Who drafted the first law forbidding the sale of liquor to Indians?—*Editorial*.....	10
8. What city is planning a playground for newsboys?—*Sundial*.....	10
9. What are needed besides statistics to prove that prohibition is a success?—*Letter*.....	10
10. What "tribute" to royalty has been paid the King of Spain by the Spanish Dictator?—*Editorial Note*.....	10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE. Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Legendary

That is legendary which is fabulous or frankly unauthentic. It generally pertains to stories based on tradition, with some mixture of historical fact and much embellishment of fiction.

Originally, according to its derivation from the Latin **legendus**, to be read, legendary narratives were stories of the lives of saints and martyrs to be read in the refectories of religious houses. It is doubtless because of the marvelous tales in some of these biographies that we have our present meaning for legendary or legend.

At present the most frequent use of this word is to characterize something fictitious or fanciful. The grain of truth must be present, nourished by a lively imagination and a sense of the dramatic value of an audience.

The first syllable, in which the "g" has the sound of "j," is accented, leg'-end-a-ry.

Sound the **e** as in end
e as in moment
a as in senate
y as in hymn

"We are fascinated by the legendary tales of our grandfathers."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Whiting Williams: "More and more matters of international relationship, such as those of Canada and the United States, are being determined by the leaders of commerce and industry rather than by the political statesmen."

David Lloyd George: "Two or three million young women in this country have walked off with the British Empire and, believe me, it is much safer in their hands."

The Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy: "Have it out with yourself: What are you reading, looking at, thinking about? The world is full of beautiful things. Are you looking at them?"

Lord Hewart: "When all grateful homage has been paid to schools and colleges, to teachers and to books, no small part of a man's education is that which he gives himself."

George Matthew Adams: "Character is a matter of kindness, generosity, background and worth. If you have these things, you are already a success."

Gifford Murray: "If we are to live in peace we must do without hate."

A Thought for Today

PERSEVERANCE is more prevailing than violence; and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together, yield themselves up when taken little by little.—PLUTARCH

In Lighter Vein

Forewarned

The new maid's work proved to be unsatisfactory to the thrifty Mrs. Scrimp, so she finally had a talk with her on the matter.

"You know, Norah," she reprimanded, "you're inclined to overlook things that I've called to your attention. The girl I had here before was worth twice as much as you—"

"Maybe, Ma'am," retorted the maid, "but she told me she didn't get it."

Food First

"Our parrot is an after-dinner speaker?"

"Do you really mean it?"

"Yes, he won't talk unless he's fed."

Bystander

Canvasser: "Like some awnings, mum?"

Lady: "I don't require any awnings, thank you; they keep out the sunshine and we get little enough as it is."

Canvasser: "You need never use 'em, mum—they'll roll up!"

A Small Matter

Lady (engaging maid): "Regarding your evening out, I'm quite prepared to meet you half-way."

Maid: "That'll be all right, ma'am. Oh, I ain't a bit worried o' coming 'ome in the dark."—*Humorist.*

Could Never Make It

Judge: "Speeding, eh? How many times have you been before me?"

Speeder: "Never, your honor. I've tried to pass you on the road once or twice, but my bus will do only 55."—*Union Pacific Magazine.*

Remarkable Distance

Historian: "Did you know that the Spanish adventurers thought nothing of traveling thousands of miles on a galleon?"

Skeptical Friend: "What kind of gasoline did they use?"

What's This, Watson?

Teacher: "I must write your mother a note thanking her for this lovely apple."

Johnnie: "Would you mind thanking her for two, please?"

The Wise Bird

The owl is wise and he knows a lot
Of wisdom tried and true,
And not only does he know what's what
But he also knows who's hoo.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Peter, Polly and Cheeko

A True Story

WHEN Marion brought home Peter and Polly, the two pretty little green love birds, the family rather rebelled. It did seem as if a canary, with the unusual name of Cheeko, was enough for one household without any more birds. Cheeko, of course, was the family pet. In fact, every chirping note he made had become so familiar that someone could always tell what he wanted. If, on account of company, he had to be put in another room, he would keep up an insistent little chirp until he was brought back. He, too, liked company and wanted to be on hand when people called.

Everyone thought that Cheeko would not care for Peter and Polly and the queer chatter they kept up almost all day, but after watching his new neighbors very carefully for a long time he began to chirp at them as much as to say, "Now, what are you two talking about?"

After that whenever Peter and Polly chattered loudly, Cheeko would call to them, and he became especially friendly when each morning the cages were brought into the kitchen to be cleaned. Once, when by chance the cages had been placed very close together, Cheeko became very much excited, hopping up and down and chirping wildly.

The family were puzzled, for here was a new chirp they did not understand. Someone suggested that perhaps he wanted to get out, and to see what he would do the door of his cage was opened. It happened that the open door of Peter and Polly's cage was right on a level with the open door of Cheeko's cage. With a couple of loud and happy chirps, as much as to say, "Thank you, thank you, that's what I wanted," Cheeko made a dash for the open door and leaped into the cage of Peter and Polly.

Amazement reigned and the chatter was terrific. Peter, sidling up to Cheeko, began to peck at him, and Polly, following the example of her mate, began to do the same, but Cheeko, with a chirp as if to say, "I'm here now and I am going to stay," held his ground until Peter flew out of the cage and perched on the towel rack, scolding loudly. Polly followed in a few minutes, and her indignant clatter seemed to say, "Well, my dear, how are we going to get rid of this intruder?"

By this time, Peter had calmed down and, cooing softly, moved along the towel rack to Polly. Soon Polly also became quiet, and the family decided that Peter probably said, "Now, little Polly, if that small bird wants to enjoy the freedom of our cage, let him. We have the whole kitchen to fly around in while he is there."

Then in a light, gay manner, Peter flew around and around the kitchen, followed closely by Polly, while Cheeko leaped from perch to perch of the big cage. Although he had plenty of seed in his own cage, the seed in the bigger cage seemed sweeter for he poked his little head right down into it, and then flew to the drinking cup, which being larger than his own, afforded him a nice bath. He splashed and chirped with an air which said, "This big cage is such fun!" After the first morning Peter and Polly ceased to peck at Cheeko, merely flying out the minute their door was opened and Cheeko entered.

The same performance has now gone on every day for months, and it is interesting to watch the friendship of these three birds. Whenever Peter and Polly wish to go back to their cage, they fly down from the towel rack, perch on the top of the cage, and wait for someone to tap on the bars on the side. This is a signal to Cheeko that it is time to go home, which he always does without any hesitation, hopping into his own quarters with a gay chirp, which evidently means, "Thank you."

The Sweetie House

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I want a sweetie house,
I don't want bricks,
I'll make my banisters
Of barley sugar sticks.

I'll have a roof of toffee,
And a red gum gate,
And all my chairs and tables
Will be of choc-o-late!

A garden path of sugar,
Edged round with acid drops,
And 'stead of trees I think I'll plant
A row of lollipops.

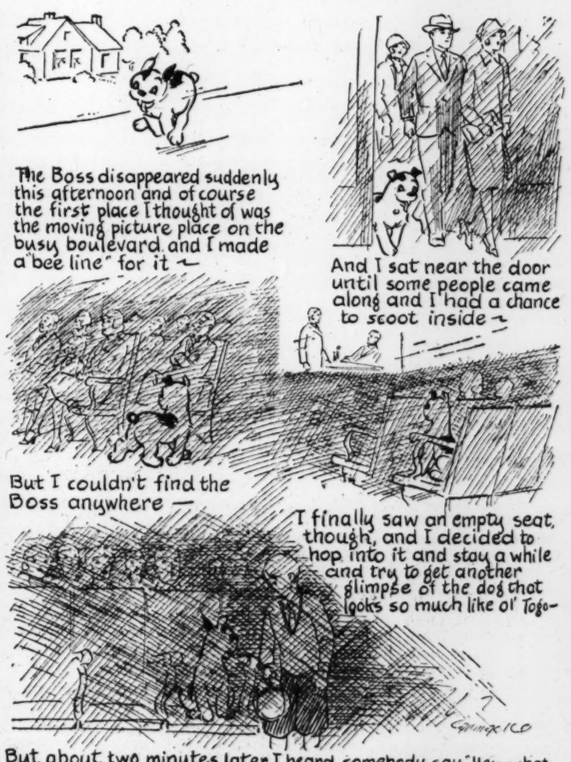
I want a candy cat,
And a pep'mint pup,
And when my house is builded,
I'll eat my housie up!

LUCY BETTY MCRAYE.

Key to Last Week's Puzzle

Bed, table, chair, desk, lamp, screen, piano, mirror, bench, hall-tree.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The Boss disappeared suddenly this afternoon and of course the first place I thought of was the moving picture place on the busy boulevard and I made a "bee line" for it —
And I sat near the door until some people came along and I had a chance to scoot inside —
But I couldn't find the Boss anywhere —
I finally saw an empty seat though, and I decided to hop into it and stay a while and try to get another glimpse of the dog that looks so much like ol' Togo-
But about two minutes later I heard somebody say, "Hey, what are you doing here?" and I looked up and there stood the Boss! Wow! Was I flabbergasted?! But so was he —

The Late Dinner

Fresno, Calif.

ONE very cold winter's night two sisters eagerly prepared a special dinner for their brother, who was expected home that evening after an extended absence. On the menu were his favorite dishes, that they had prepared just according to his taste.

When the appointed hour came, and he had not arrived, they eagerly scanned the road, hoping to see him any moment. The ground outside was covered with snow and the road looked rather treacherous. As time sped by, they tried to hide their disappointment from each other, and did what they could to keep the dinner warm.

For five hours they watched and waited. Finally they saw his car approaching. When he entered the door he greeted them warmly and apologized profusely for being late, but offered no explanation.

Not long after, from a different source, the sisters discovered the reason for his tardiness. About 20 miles out in the country their brother had found a stalled car, and stopping to give aid, he found a woman and five children in the automobile, huddled closely together, trying to keep warm. He learned that they had come out in search of fire wood, and their car had broken down in this desolate spot. He towed them back into town, and when he had taken them safely home, bought them some fuel. Only then did he think of his hunger and the "special" dinner waiting for him, and he drove rapidly home.

Falling Climber Rescued

THE Sundial is glad to record an act of conspicuous bravery which is also to be written in the "golden book" of the French Alpine Club. Alphonse Couttet, according to a clipping from the London Observer, kindly sent in by a friend, was guiding a party up one of the Aiguilles of Chamonix. To save one of the climbers who had slipped and was rolling toward a precipice, Couttet took a great jump, landed beyond the tumbling man, seized him, and was carried along for some distance by him until he managed to "dig in" and pull up both within a few yards of the edge.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Editors and Their Ethics

THE purpose of the American Society of Newspaper Editors to maintain among its members the high standard set by its code of ethics which was adopted at the very initiation of the organization has led to a struggle in which humor and gravity of intent are somewhat commingled. The code of ethics, too extended to be quotable here, sets a high standard for the endeavors of the members of the society. That most of them live up to it naturally and without effort is, of course, true. That the exigencies of modern journalism may occasionally lead to a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the code is entirely possible. The question has arisen what to do with members of the organization who flagrantly, openly, and without apparent compunction give the lie to the high pretensions of ethical convictions which the code sets forth. Shall they be continued in good fellowship, or shall they be summarily ejected? Shall the code of ethics be a mere gesture, or shall steps be taken for its enforcement, with "sanctions," as the diplomatists say, to compel its observance?

For three years the association has been wrestling with this problem. This year a notable forward step was made. A committee, appointed to consider the power of the association to discipline members for unprofessional conduct, had reported against any such endeavor, when the members of the society in attendance rejected its report and adopted a resolution giving the board of directors the right to censure, suspend, or expel a member found guilty of such offense. This resolution, while expressing the will of the society, cannot be put into effect until it is incorporated as an amendment to the constitution, and adopted by a two-thirds vote. Assurances are given that this will be accomplished at the next meeting.

In a small way this society of journalists seems to encounter somewhat the problem set up by critics of the League of Nations, or the World Court. The proposition is advanced that it is very fine to have a code of ethics, as it is very fine to have a code of international morals, but that it is quite impossible and even undesirable to attempt the enforcement of such a code or the discipline of its violators. The editors encountered this difficulty in a concrete case in which unprofessional conduct was, according to their board, clearly proved against a member. It was found that at the time no authority existed for the discipline of the recalcitrant individual. To the deep disgust of those who believed in enforcing the code, the investigating committee confessed its impotence. Thereupon the accused editor resigned, the moral force of the indictment having apparently been sufficient to take him out of the society of those who complained of his acts. There are some who believe that this moral force, exerted by giving publicity to proved charges, even without the infliction of any penalty, will be equally effective in the great problems of a World Court, or in the lesser problems of a professional society.

It is apparent, however, that the editors reject this mild manner of grappling with a problem of unprofessional conduct. Having declared it among the purposes of the society to "maintain the dignity and rights of the profession, and to establish ethical standards of professional conduct," they seemed determined to make the establishment of those standards rest upon something more vigorous than mere personal influence or moral suasion. People who are interested in the progress and development of American journalism and its steady progress toward higher ideals will sympathize warmly with this intent.

"Who's Got the Bullion?"

GLAMOUR and romance have by no means departed from high finance. There is still an opportunity for drama and thrills even in international banking. Balance sheets and company reports do not tell the whole story of the world's big business.

An incident which occurred in the English Channel not many nights ago will serve to illustrate these statements. It brings back memories of Captain Kidd and the Spanish Main, of chests and bags full of doubloons and pieces of eight, of secret convoy of fabulous treasure. Eight miles off Falmouth, England, outside the territorial waters of any country, there took place under dramatic circumstances the transfer of what was probably the richest cargo ever transshipped at sea. The sum of $5,200,000 in gold was taken off the North German Lloyd steamer Dresden, in which it had been shipped from New York. More than one hundred stout bags, each containing $50,000 in the precious metal, were conveyed by means of slings, strong wire nets and small boats, to a little 2000-ton steamer. The transfer was made about midnight, by the light of strong arc lamps. Only a few of the passengers aboard the Dresden were aware of what was taking place. The exchange was carried out most expeditiously, a bonus having been offered to the sailors of both vessels if the task was accomplished quickly and without loss. The entire operation required about two hours.

Behind this dramatic procedure lay a story of the attempts of several nations to obtain possession of this gold. It was sent last February by the Russian Soviet to New York. While in the United States, the gold was denied admission to the nation's assay office. It also became the subject of litigation between the Bank of France and the two New York banks which had it in custody. Rather suddenly, early in April, it was placed aboard the Dresden and shipped to Germany. This is said to have been done in order to forestall an attempt by the Rumanian Government to gain possession of the gold, a diplomatic claim for which had been entered at Washington. The transfer at sea from the Dresden was occasioned, it is said, because it was believed that the Bank of France might attempt to seize the treasure when the Dresden called at Cherbourg. When the Dresden did arrive at Cherbourg, however, after the gold had been secretly removed, French officials showed no interest in the matter.

The gold is reported to have been sold to German banking interests, which will facilitate its return to commercial channels. This was not possible in the United States after the metal had been refused admittance to the assay office. It is not surprising that a change of location was considered necessary, for while the gold lay in New York it represented an actual loss of about $700 a day in interest.

At times, indeed, international finance appears to be a fascinating game of "Bullion, bullion, who's got the bullion?"

The Age of Wonders

AVIATION and wireless are vying with each other for first place in this age of wonders. No sooner is a signal development recorded in the one than a thrilling advance is reported in the other, and although one is complementary to the other, a friendly rivalry is carrying both forward with amazing rapidity along the path of human endeavor.

Flying, for the moment, is in the ascendant. The fact of the epochal flight of the Bremen from Europe to America is barely appreciated before there breaks suddenly upon the public notice the news of the success of the Wilkins polar venture, with valuable meteorological observations and data on arctic wastes. It is within the memory of the present generation when the news of a successful arctic trip would have taken months to emerge from the silent spaces of the North. A graphic account of an exploration the day after it happened would have been considered impossible. Now such an achievement is taken for granted.

Wireless has come to be the connecting link between the explorer and the rest of the world. The airplane is his vehicle of transportation, wireless his means of contact with his fellow men. Who shall say that more than the fringe of the possibilities of wireless has been touched? Papers more and more depend on it for their news. The day is not far distant, perhaps, when whole pages will be transmitted by wireless and the distinctive features of great papers published simultaneously and in identical form in all the capitals of the world.

Genius is apparently expending its best energies in the mechanical field. In no age has it shown such stupendous results. Liberty in promoting communication and encouragement in research have given a spur to progress. No longer is the individual exposed to the tortures of the Spanish Inquisition because he invents a strange mechanical figure. No longer are the Stephensons forced to promise a parliamentary committee that the speed of locomotives shall not exceed ten miles an hour in order to secure permission to build a railroad.

Every assistance is given to the inventor, to the research worker, to the man of vision, and the rousing refrain of Shelley seems to have come home to men with redoubled vigor:

> Rise like lions after slumber
> In unvanquishable number.
> Shake your chains to earth, like dew,
> Which in sleep have fallen on you.

Carlyle has said grandly that all deep things are song. Perhaps the discoveries in this so-called age of wonders will be found upon closer inspection to be but the joyful expression of something that lies below the surface, invisible to the eye, but none the less there for those who earnestly plumb the depths.

After Twelve Days' Debate

SOMEWHAT to the surprise of many, the United States Senate, after considering and discussing the matter for twelve working days, has decided not to interfere with the Administration's policy in Nicaragua. There have been recurrent efforts during the past year, aided by politicians within the President's own party organization, to arouse popular prejudice against the course which has been pursued. Those most severely critical of the Administration's action have, until now, seemed to be unable to see that intervention in Nicaragua was virtually forced upon the United States by circumstances over which the President and his Cabinet had no control.

It is interesting to note the fact that one of the amendments to the naval supply bill by which it was sought to curtail or limit the right of the Chief Executive to order armed intervention in the territory of a friendly state of the western continent specifically proposed that the temporary occupation of such territory should be permitted "for the protection of life or property" under international law or the Monroe Doctrine. Other proposed amendments, all of which were finally defeated, were designed not actually to prohibit intervention, but to make such action impossible without the consent of Congress.

A glance at the record in the present case will disclose the fact that intervention was ordered in just such an emergency as that defined in the limiting resolution. It has never been doubted that the safety of American citizens and their property was endangered. It is equally true that the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine was threatened by the imminent action of a foreign friendly power.

There has persisted the unwarranted fiction that the action of the United States in thus seeking to protect the de facto government of a neighboring state, while demanding immunity for American citizens and their property in time of civil warfare, indicated a secret ambition toward militarism or imperialism, and possibly a desire to extend the territorial borders of the United States far to the south.

One hardly can concede the absolute sincerity of even the Administration's most ardent critics in advancing and maintaining such a view. Senators Norris and Blaine, from the states of Nebraska and Wisconsin, respectively, both of whom are classed as Republicans, though not as regulars, as well as Senator McKellar of Tennessee, a Democrat, all movers of proposed amendments to the naval bill, probably are not greatly alarmed by present "imperialistic" tendencies in Washington.

Making Scholastic Touchdowns

SOME persons are wondering if the coming scholastic contest between Harvard and Yale is to be conducted under the rules that govern athletic meetings between these two great American universities. Perhaps they base their speculation on the statement regarding the new venture which says that "the competition which has inspired young men to undertake and undergo so much for the sake of athletic victories might accomplish the same result in academic fields."

Harvard recently appointed its scholastic team, and it contains ten undergraduates who will meet an equal number from Yale. After a few close contests in the scholastic arena the new Harvard Ten may become as well known as the Harvard Eleven or the Harvard Nine. The character of the contests is such that it may not be deemed desirable or feasible to hold them in the Stadium, though a decision to do this undoubtedly would meet with popular approval among the sportsmen in the alumni of the two universities involved.

The announcement concerning the personnel of the Harvard Ten designates the judges but remains silent on such questions as referees, time keepers, trainers and other appurtenances of a well-organized athletic contest. Rules and regulations of some kind there will have to be, but whether or not they will have to do with Harvard seizing the English grammar and "tearing off twenty-five yards around right end for a touchdown" remains to be seen.

In the meanwhile the academic goal posts are going to be set up, and both Harvard and Yale are out to make as many scholastic touchdowns as two well-trained teams of intellectual athletes can make.

Publisher, Artist and Public

PUBLISHERS of music in the United States, taken as a whole, may be more interested in commercial gain than in artistic reputation; but by selective count, they are, beyond dispute, showing all possible generosity to the composers of their Nation. Possibly it could be proved that they are doing more for the artistic advancement of the times than the country's listeners are; or at any rate, than its purchasers are. Certain of the houses of high standing, much as they may profit by the print and sale of trivial compositions, invest splendidly in the engraving and advertising of serious works by which they win acclaim, perhaps, but from which they get unmentionably slight return. And as if regular business firms did not do enough, societies and institutions having special funds at command are systematically receiving manuscripts and putting them through the process of edit and issue, sometimes under subscription guarantee and again in mere speculative hope of orders.

Upon noble impulse, the officials of the Eastman School of Music a few years ago conceived the idea of giving public hearings to orchestral works by young Americans; and the enterprise turning out promisingly, they formed a project for publishing such compositions as were markworthily original and expressive. They purposed, with the help of a manufacturer, to turn off from the press a quarto or a folio score, with parts, that could be placed in a symphony orchestra library and be at hand for conductor and players when wanted for rehearsal and performance. But it is said that while some of the music moved out, as desired, other tended to stack up and to remain on the storeroom shelf.

So can the artist speak and the public decline to respond. So can the American composer's enthusiasm outrun the American listener's curiosity. And yet, this state of things, just beginning in the United States, has long prevailed in Europe. If all the neglected orchestral music bearing publication date in the nineteenth century were piled up in one place, it would make, probably, an enormous heap. Some of it would carry on the title-page the name of a great German, French or Italian master. But comparatively little of it would carry the name of any American composer whatsoever. A great waste occurred, no doubt. But where the risk was the most reckless, there the permanent record was the most glorious.

Random Ramblings

A group of men associated with the Canadian Western Airways recently flew to the new Reindeer Lake diggings from Le Pas, Manitoba, and staked out thirty-one valuable claims. Compared with the gold rush of the forty-niners of yesterday, the twenty-niners of tomorrow will have a flying start.

There are many who favor a wet Senate and House if Congress confines its wetness to Mississippi River flood control, development of the Boulder Dam project on the Colorado River and of the lakes-to-the-sea plan for the St. Lawrence River.

That boatbuilder who lives thirty miles from any water might retort to a quizzical inquirer that a Bombay duck is miles from being a bird.

That California city that uses the income from the oil wells it owns to reduce its taxes proves that oil can find its uses in government after all.

Some of this prior preference presidential stock is going to be retired in November in favor of the first preferred.

Candidates are known not only by what they stand for but also by what they won't stand for.

No daylight saving plan yet invented equals the old one of improving "each shining hour."

Why not let the wet plank get water-logged?

Foruming Through Florida

"FORUMING Through Florida" is facilitated by a fairly developed concrete circulatory system, making comfortably possible by bus or automobile a succession of twelve one-night appearances over the transstate Open Forum Circuit. Florida was seventeenth in road building in 1927.

Yes, and affording opportunities aplenty for the intellectual itinerants to forage for fun as they go along in those fields Elysian. Fun quite outside the noonday foregatherings with Rotary, Exchange and Kiwanis Clubs that in many cases sponsor the Forum lecture courses and expect to share in the outpouring of wisdom to the extent of an after-lunch address by the speaker of the evening, generally upon a different topic and in lighter vein.

What the educator, natural scientist, publicist, specialist gets out of "Foruming Through Florida"—in addition to the privilege of letting his light shine on a matter close to his heart—is a fortnight in this land of delight at a season when genial clime and charms of sea and shore and inland lakes in sweet pastoral settings combine to make it a renewing and restful retreat. The $600 honorarium, minus 25 per cent to the speakers' bureau in Boston, just about amounts to that.

Auditorium expenses, advertising and proportion of headquarters' upkeep in Daytona, impose a budget of about $1000 upon every participating town. This is raised by offerings at the lectures, plus individual subscriptions and whatever the noonday clubs are called upon to contribute to make up a deficit.

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So appreciative are the twelve Forum places on the circuit of what the meetings put into the community that there is seldom any defaulting in the financial phase of the movement. But the good folks all around the circuit realize that they are getting the best of platform talent at "excursion rates." Many of the nationally known speakers who contribute their services for the nominal guarantee of $50, command easily from $150 to $250 elsewhere.

"Every institution is the lengthened shadow of a man." In the Nation at large it is the lengthened shadow of George W. Coleman, organizer of the first Forum in Ford Hall on Capitol Hill in Boston. That enlivening shadow lies at hundreds of Forums throughout the land, served by spokesmen of the first grade.

The institution has been called "the safety valve of America," superior to bombs and dynamite and torch as a solvent of democracy's ills. It is Hyde Park and Boston Common brought indoors, with a fair chance for the dissenter to put his unconvinced state of mind in the form of a question from the floor.

Across fair Florida the lengthened shadow is Dr. Robert Shailor Holmes of Daytona Beach. Forget somberness as a part of this figure. As with Coleman of the uplifting laugh, the Holmes shadow is a sprightly one, signifying projection. He gathered up a modest competence acquired in Michigan and went to Florida with the conviction of progress. He has been president of the Florida Forum since its organization fourteen years ago, and always presides at the great Sunday afternoon in the Auditorium.

Dr. Holmes's riverside school on the main residence street, with profusion of flowers without and its wealth of good books within, is the open door and the point of departure for the Forum circuit rider. A room on the first floor has been placed at the disposal of the Forum secretary, George Weber, also editor of the Forum News. Often certain of the elect gather there to form with the speaker a stimulating, congenial group at the president's board.

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The Florida Forum is the southernmost area of the Army of Arguments and Answers; the Old Guard and the Artillery Depot are at Boston. The invasion of the peninsular state begins with digging in for a Sunday afternoon engagement at Daytona Beach and then digging out next day for Mt. Dora.

Preceding the last lecture of the season, late in March, there is a sort of Tattoo, or camp fire, when diplomas are given to all who have taken the full course of reading in connection with the series of lectures. Sheepskins and certificates were awarded last year to members who represented 22 states and three foreign countries.

It is Sunday at 2:45 p. m., Forum hour. Residents and resorters are drifting into the Daytona Beach Auditorium. They are for the most part seriously inclined, substantial-looking adults; not many young or trifling folk.

The last note of the full-volumed community singing finds everyone in his seat. Sometimes the 3000 seats are all filled; toward the end of the session—the session here described fell upon the last Sunday in March—the attendance is nearer 1000.

The song leader is a factor that makes for good feeling. He induces amiability as well as choral harmony. Then before he turns the meeting over to the chairman he introduces a number or two by solo talent. The fifteen minutes of concord is fallowing as well as unifying. It prepares the soil for what seed the sower has to sow.

Make a mental note of the technique of the Forum chairman. It is his job to keep the speaker interesting and the audience interested. He has told the former where to stand on the platform, how to pitch his voice, and has reminded him of other essentials.

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What does the artillery of the Army of Arguments and Answers aim at all through the three months' course of lectures? Well, if the radio could be made retroactive, catching the messages of departed speakers long after they are gone, something like this would be brought down from the ceiling and recesses of the Daytona Beach Auditorium:

This is Albert E. Coyle, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, speaking on "Is a Christian Industrial Order Possible?"; Vincinti Villamin, born and educated in the Philippines, on "The Facts About Philippine Independence"; Dr. Andres Osuna, ex-Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, on "Mexico Misunderstood"; P. W. Kuo, director of the China Institute in America, on "The International Aspects of the Present Crisis in China"; Mrs. Nellie K. Jones, state leader of home economics extension work at the University of Wisconsin, on "The Profession of Home Making," and so on.

And the microphone of the past would pour forth as samples of the Question Hour, that period wherein the Army of Arguments and Answers sustains a frontal attack from the audience, many interrogations covering any and every phase of the subjects discussed.

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Came the last speaker of the course considering "The Editorial We and the Auditorial You." Competition for mass circulation has so commercialized the metropolitan press, he pointed out, that the "editorial we" has all but abdicated. It has withered to the proportions of a peewee. Hence the people are turning to the spoken word, the "auditorial we," as it takes the place of the printed word in institutes, Chautauquas, conferences, convocations, midday luncheon clubs, conventions, radio. For proof in part look at the Forum, with a total weekly attendance in the Nation of tens of thousands, and radiocast to hundreds of thousands.

The countercharges from the listeners—which the chairman insists must be interrogatory, never controversial—wanted to know if sensational newspapers were not giving the people what they wanted; how the original bondholders of the Associated Press contrived to keep control; what the outraged readers could do to escape the infliction of so much crime and scandal; the effect of the radio on the adoption of a universal language; and how one of the old-time editorialists, Henry Watterson, could be expected to have much influence when he did not even own his newspaper; what dailies could the speaker recommend as fit for a home with young children. (To this last earnest query, repeated many times from sea to gulf, there was but one answer: The Christian Science Monitor.)

Let this suggestion of what took place at the opening session suffice for the eleven foregatherings of the Forum across the State. So we did the circuit from sea to gulf while Foruming Through Florida, with such variants in composition of the crowd and character of the questions and entertainment of the speaker as differences in localities were bound to produce.

In a room adjoining the auditorium where the Forum met in Winter Haven the annual flower show was in progress. Florida in full bloom! Florida inclining its ear to the "Fullest and freest open public discussion of all vital questions affecting human welfare!" Florida at its best!

The heavens wept copiously, as they do betimes in that balmy southland. In one of the flashes the electric light plant was put out of commission. The Forum speaker and audience were plunged in darkness.

But golden illumination soon came back in that beautiful Winter Park auditorium to reinforce Forum enlightenment and Florida fragrance in a symbol of the State's sure emergence from every shadow.

J. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE French Government has come out definitely in support of attempts this year by French airplane manufacturers to win world's records for speed, endurance, and nonstop flights. Records captured before October 31 only will be taken into consideration, and prizes amounting to a total of more than 1,000,000 francs will be distributed. This means that aviation in France will be given a fresh impetus. Last year the Government was subjected to a certain amount of criticism because the French lost to other countries some of the flying records which had been held here and also because no Frenchman flew the north Atlantic Ocean. Recently a flight to Timbuktu, across the Sahara, St. Louis and Casablanca, and back to Paris in the space of a mere week-end, and the return of Dieudonné Costes and Joseph Le Brix from their memorable world voyage, have fired the public imagination. The Government's decision to encourage flights for world's records is, therefore, widely acclaimed. It is known that several French planes are "standing by" for favorable weather in order to set out across the Atlantic. It will certainly be an important year for French aviation, according to the present outlook.

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A peasant woman stands, with lace bonnet on her head and her feet shod in wooden "sabots." She is holding a Normandy milk pitcher. It is a statue, which has now been unveiled at Alençon by a former President of the Republic, Alexandre Millerand, in honor of Marie Harel, who originated in the middle of the eighteenth century the cheese called Camembert. The statue was erected by Norman farmers who owe to her discovery the fact that today 1,500,000 of the round boxes of this cheese are exported each week from Normandy. The industry has become extremely important to this Province.

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The latest French project which we might call of national size is to construct a canal across France from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. A Senator, M. Feuga, is urging the Government to study the matter. In his opinion, in the event of hostilities, it would prove useful if ships could sail from the southern sea to the north Atlantic without having to go through the Straits of Gibraltar. He is further convinced that the peacetime traffic over the canal would in time pay for its cost. The line followed by his waterway would presumably be from Bordeaux via the Garonne River and present Garonne Canal to Toulouse and from thence probably along the valley of the River Aude to Narbonne.

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The Club du Faubourg is surely without parallel elsewhere. It moves from hall to hall throughout the city for meetings once or twice a week. It is a public debating society whose gatherings are crowded by butcher, baker, and candlestick-maker. On the platform appears now a distinguished writer, a musician, or other professional man of some prominence. He will "open" the debate for the evening, and speakers from the crowd will take the subject up after him. In this way the "man in the street" comes into contact with a celebrity and at the same time has an opportunity of airing his own views on a topical subject. Very often these opinions are valuable in showing the degree of public feeling on a certain question. The entrance fee, or annual subscription, is low. Thus anyone interested is sure of being able to attend, and it is said that the Club du Faubourg provides as agreeable and profitable an attraction as the movies. Many a Parisian seems to think it even more agreeable and profitable.

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The village postman may soon disappear! Out in the country districts he has been accustomed in rain or sunshine to pass from commune to commune carrying his bag of mail, distributing newspapers, and supplying the housewife with a goodly proportion of her daily outworld information. The proposal is being seriously considered to supplant the itinerant mailman with an automobile. This omnibus of sorts will be equipped to take in passengers and packages. The driver will be a "commerçant," being authorized to make purchases in the towns and bring them on his next round to the one who ordered them. The suggestion is to try out the scheme first on 250 circuits, and, if this proves as successful as now believed, the whole of France within five years will be covered by a network of automobile mail and service deliveries.

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Taxis in Paris cost less than anywhere else in the world. The drivers are astonishingly adroit; their cabs are very comfortable. For all these reasons taxis are treated as familiarly as the underground trains. Someone has worked out that in Paris four persons can ride ten kilometers for thirteen francs, whereas it would cost them for the same distance twenty-five francs in Berlin, about the same in Rome and Madrid, twenty-nine francs in London, and thirty-four in New York. Taxicab owners in Paris are not philanthropists entirely, it is pointed out; rather, there are so many of them and competition is so keen that prices are kept low and profits reasonable.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Differing Viewpoints

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In considering the differences that are apparent between Mr. Kellogg's proposed treaty to renounce war as a national policy and the counter proposals of the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, is it not important for the United States to realize that it is impossible for this country and France to see the problem from the same point of view?

The United States in many ways holds an extraordinarily easy and privileged position in dealing with this problem. Like the "big boy" of a country school, who fears no attack because of his size, and is not tempted to grab at a smaller boy's property because he is amply supplied himself, the United States has few temptations to envy and fear, and therefore needs to exercise a great deal of sympathy and understanding with other smaller countries whose temptations are much greater.

The "big boy" can renounce war with a sweeping gesture, but the smaller boy is obliged to stipulate: "Yes, indeed, but if I am attacked I must defend myself" or "I have promised this other fellow to help him in case of attack and I must keep my word."

A. B. D.

Boston, Mass.